

Johnstown Album



Volume II

JOHNSTOWN ALBUM

"Coming to the shores of Lake Michigan, the gander turned north and flew over Mequon, Cedarburg. . . and in a river cottage an old man heard him and put his hand on the head of an old dog; and he remembered the Rock Prairie Days before the geese had been managed and herded so hunters could shoot them like chickens, and when they still came suspiciously to any decoy spread asking among themselves if this was a safe place to alight or should they go graze elsewhere.

And the old man did not feel sorry for the geese, but only for the hunters, because he considered hunting an inheritance graciously made sporting by a code of specific procedures. And he looked to the gun on the peg on the wall remembering a thousand sunrises when its sacrificial boom had echoed in marsh and field and forest, and was sad because there were so few places now where a man might find such solitude as is necessary to practice these rites properly."

Permission given by: "Wild Goose, Brother Goose" by Mel Ellis,
Holt, Reinhart and Winston, N. Y., Chicago,
San Francisco 1970 p. 95

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Lilah Zanton, Vivian Sturtevant

Well, here is more of Johnstown's story prepared for you by those who know it best, the past and present citizens of the township. May your reading enjoyment be considerable.

When Wisconsin was first being noticed and settled by the adventurous ones, our area of the state was not being noticed at all. All around us, the lake ports to the east, Green Bay to the north, the Mississippi towns to the west and the lead mine region around Galena, Ill.; and all south of us from St. Louis over to the Far East, the land was filling up with settlers. We were too far away from navigable waterways to draw settlers, the only easy means of bringing them their necessities and carrying away their manufacturers of the soil or home in trade. We were settled "late" as far as the rest of Southern Wisconsin was concerned, for we are in the middle of nowhere, a fact still prevalent today. Our early growth was due to the fact that at one time we were the far west, the jumping off place to farther on; one of the last stops with beds before crossing the wilderness west of the Rock River on the way to the Mississippi with trade for the lead region and its settlements.

When the country settled up, the towns were built along the waterways for mill power and Johnstown was left "in the middle of nowhere." All about us within a radius of 10 miles are towns in every direction of the compass. Due to this fact, our mail service, after we lost our own postoffices, comes to us from Milton, Janesville,

Whitewater, Avalon, Darien. Johnstown people scatter in every direction to go to church, to shop, to trade, to go to school. We all have a different environment to grow up in but we all belong to Johnstown.

Due to our confusion of post office addresses, and church and school affiliations it has been understandably difficult, if not impossible to ferret out some facts in our history: such as our war records, which are sadly incomplete as they are really only obtainable by word of mouth. We hope that you will forgive the lack of some important facts or the omission of some personage from this history for in gleaning various sources few are listed as being from Johnstown.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air—
(Grey)

We also sent fill-out forms to each family in the township, hoping to uncover facts as well as notify all that such a project was in progress. You will find this information at the back of the book. It is also, by no means, a complete listing of every resident in the township; for Johnstownites are a human as elsewhere and not everyone returned his form. Though incomplete here is your story.

As it has been said, "one must wait until the evening to see how splendid the day has been." For Johnstown it has been a day of splendor.

Lines to Sister Louise

"Fancy a vast plain stretching away
As far as eye can reach, at either point 'till
Melting into blue, and scattered here and
There, a clump of trees which here call "local
Habitations and a name" to them, and
Dotting far and near, some so far away
Upon the verge of the horizon you
Could well fancy they were ships at sea, But
No, although mere specks, are like those near us
Fair Wisconsin Homes. And 'tis a sight worth
Gazing on to watch the coming of the
Iron horse, from far away a mere speck
In the distance, until each gaily painted
Car is flashing in the sunlight: The seeming
Near but still so far away it scarcely
Seems to move, and not a sound comes to the
Ear while one could easy fancy t'were a
Huge reptile "dragging its slow length along;"
Until anon we see it puffing forth its
Breath and hear its thunder voice as in it
Rushes with such a clatter, clang and hurry.
I've often wondered to myself, 'tis strange
What a queer object men do journey in.

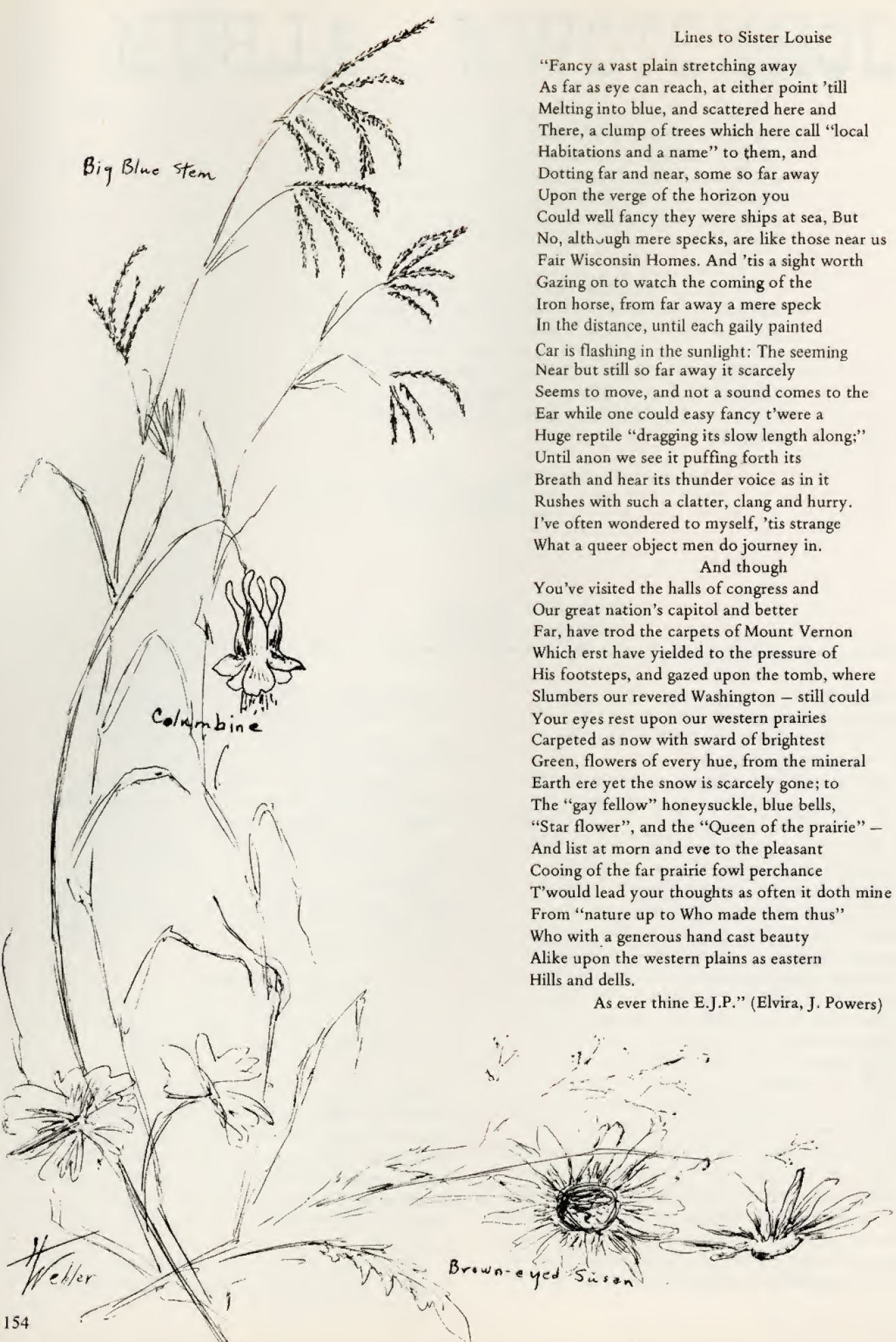
And though
You've visited the halls of congress and
Our great nation's capitol and better
Far, have trod the carpets of Mount Vernon
Which erst have yielded to the pressure of
His footsteps, and gazed upon the tomb, where
Slumbers our revered Washington — still could
Your eyes rest upon our western prairies
Carpeted as now with sward of brightest
Green, flowers of every hue, from the mineral
Earth ere yet the snow is scarcely gone; to
The "gay fellow" honeysuckle, blue bells,
"Star flower", and the "Queen of the prairie" —
And list at morn and eve to the pleasant
Cooing of the far prairie fowl perchance
T'would lead your thoughts as often it doth mine
From "nature up to Who made them thus"
Who with a generous hand cast beauty
Alike upon the western plains as eastern
Hills and dells.

As ever thine E.J.P." (Elvira, J. Powers)

Big Blue Stem

Columbine

Brown-eyed Susan



The preceding poem was written by Elvira J. Powers who at one time lived upon Rock Prairie and taught in a Johnstown Twp. school. She eulogized the beauty of the prairie view: the same scenes that caused Issac Smith to rhapsodise in his daily journal (see Vol. 1 p. 5) and brought us our first settlers. See what the Janesville Gazette of today has to say about the prairie *"The Prairie: How it Changed"* by Lytton J. Musselman, UW Rock Botanist.

April 22, 1970 Janesville Gazette — In the billions of years of earth's age, 10,000 years is but a breath in time. But it took only that long since the last great glacial advance, called by many geologists the Wisconsin glaciation, for the forces of nature to work their magic on the Wisconsin landscape.

Now it is little more than a century since the white man came to Wisconsin and the prairie, savannah and softwood forests that were here are largely gone.

The prairie man-high grasses rolled by eternal winds so that viewed from Magnolia Bluff the far lands rolled out to the horizon like a sea.

The prairie where the Rock River flowed downward to the sea. Prairie broken by savannahs and stands of forest.

There is so little left of it that biology students and instructors drive around the countryside on weekends searching for tiny plots unmarked from the 19th century by the plow, the developer or the woodsman. A fence row here which shields a cock pheasant and his dun colored mate. A stand of virgin timber along the Rock River at Riverside Park in Janesville.

A grove of trees which survived the axe where the Yahara River meets the Rock River. Bits and pieces and tendrils of what once was.

People look at a grassy field and they say: "Oh look at the prairie." But they are mistaken. The prairie is gone."

According to the "History of Rock County & Transactions of the Agricultural Society and Mechanics Institute" published in 1856 — "The principal prairies are Rock, Jefferson, DuLac, Ransey's, Catfish, Morse's, and Turtle: Rock Prairie extends almost through the county from east to west, and varies in width from six to eighteen miles.

"Jefferson Prairie is mostly in the town of Clinton: a small part also in Bradford and Turtle. Turtle Prairie extends into Rock County — DuLac Prairie into Milton and Lima, mostly in Milton — Ramsey's Prairie in Fulton, and Catfish Prairie lying in the towns of Fulton, Porter, and Union — also Morse's Prairie in Fulton. These last are much smaller than Rock Prairie, but not surpassed by it in beauty and richness of soil. In fact, a farm on one of these small prairies is more desirable, and more valuable, as in the division of the prairie into farms most of them have more or less woodland in connection, or, at least, near by."

The boundry between woodland and prairie in Johnstown Twp. is the present highway, County Trunk

"A", as anyone who drives along the road can see. On the first map of Johnstown (which we were unable to get reproduced for the "Album" but which can be seen at the court house in Janesville), the northern wooded land is divided into smaller fields than the southern 1/3 of the township, the prairie lands. Some of these small northern plots represent the woodlot, a necessary possession of the prairie settler. A frequent occupation was cutting, sawing, and hauling wood from North Johnstown to the stoves and homesites of South Johnstown Township.

The following is from a daily diary kept by Charles W. Fox of Johnstown.

SATURDAY 19

*Will chopped 20
day — 1.00*

*I draved wood. A.M.
I went to Milton
after Linament. P.M.*

The first map shows that the prairie lands were purchased in larger tracts but few settlers were allowed to "play hog" with the more desired woodlands so essential for successful settlement. Many of Johnstown's first settlers stopped along highway "A" and took both woods and prairie, land on both north and south sides of the road. Prairie land could provide no shelter from wind or weather, no wood for fuel or homes, no easy water supply. "If it couldn't grow trees, how could it grow anything else," said our Irish, and settled where they felt at home among the stones and trees and little ponds of north Johnstown.



Marie Wellnitz, standing by a woodpile at least 25 ft. long and 10 ft. deep. 1938

The area south of the Wisconsin River and east of the meridian began to be surveyed in 1834. The boundries of the townships had been marked by Mullet and Brink in 1835 and the subdivisions of Rock Co. were done by Orsen Lyon in 1836. The total population of Rock County at that time was estimated to be 96 people. (p. 420 " Hist. Rock Co. 1879")

The Milwaukee land district was formed by act of congress June 15, 1836, and the first public sale of lands was in the spring of 1839. The lands E. of the Rock River and Lake Koshkonong were brought into the market at this time. In the interum, making a claim consisted of plowing a furrow about the boundries of the claim or placing a cabin on it to hold possession. These people were really squatters and only hoped to get legal title to the land by cooperative neighborly effort and by arriving at the land office with money (and gun) in hand when the government put the property up for sale. A number of settlers would go to the land sales to bid in claims for themselves and those who stayed at home to mind the hearth. They were quite willing to use their fists upon the body of any greedy land speculator who might try to overbid them and came home possessors of their own property at \$1.25 an acre. Norman Smith, our first claimant, apparently made his claim, erected a cabin, and sold out without ever having had real legal title to it. A cabin or other mark of occupation was sufficient proof of ownership under the law of the settlers until the land came on the market. Noah Newell was one of the men from Johnstown who went to the Feb. 1839 land sale at Milwaukee. Not many of the land speculators dared to intrude upon these codes. The land grants on p. 18-19-20 of Vol. 1 show the dates of the land purchase. The settler himself may have come earlier.

Roving prairie-breakers roamed the new countryside offering their services. They were "Hoosiers" from Indiana or "Jobbers" from Southern Illinois. With a prairie schooner for house, driving their oxen and hauling the great prairie plow capable of cutting an 18 to 22 inch furrow, they came to break new land to the plow. They charged \$3.00 an acre. They moved on when the job was done or the settler was out of money if not of land.

The Indians used the prairie fire to drive game and this, along with the feeding habits of the deer, which are browsers, kept the forest more open than they are today. The deer have gone and the fright of a prairie fire is no more. There are more wooded acres around the Janesville area now than there were at the time of settlement.

Most prairie remnants today are on marginal agricultural land, along the railroad right-of-way. Some prairie species of plants can be found on the gravelly hills, on land too wet to farm and kept for permanent pasture. The Gazette says, "Of the several thousand acres which covered the country, less than 50 acres currently are preserved."

(Janesville Gazette April 22, 1970)



The lady who wrote the poem "Lines to Sister Louise" has a story preserved by her letters and poems that explains all too well why there are some unmarked graves in the local cemeteries and elsewhere about the state and nation. Although compassion and charity were virtues of the times and dispensed abundtly, they could not always buy grave markers for the children of the poor.

Oct. 2, 1857

"Dear Sister Louise

Sabbath morning. Well Louise we have eaten breakfast which by the way consisted of mashed potatoes without any salt as we had none or the wherewith to purchase together with coffee and a little bread and butter. If my customer had paid me last evening the 75 cents due I could have bought plenty but they did not think I needed it and as one was coming next week with two dresses thought it would be as well then but quite likely I shall never have such a close time again. I am just thinking how I used to feel about such things. . . but I have learned to judge of others and myself and place value upon correct deportment and pure principles rather than on circumstances."

E.J.P.

Elvira J. Stockwell was born in Auburn, Mass. on Aug. 26, 1827, the daughter of a minister, Rev. James Stockwell and Prudence (Dodge) Stockwell. Her father died when she was but 17 years of age and she then taught school. There were few occupational opportunities for women then and as her letter states, she was teaching school while living in Johnstown Center.

Elvira married Ed J. Powers in 1846 or 48. Their children were: Clarence, Theodore, Alice, and Carrie Louise.

Clarence died Sept. 9, 1849 and was buried in a churchyard in or near Janesville or in or near Johnstown Center as the letter reveals. The second child, Theodore,

was burned to death in a hotel fire.

"The large and fine new public house of R. Willet, Esq. was burned to the ground on Saturday night last, and a child of Mr. E. Powers—now in Michigan was consumed in the flames. We learn that Mrs. Powers, the mother of the child, who was boarding at the house, at an early hour had put it to bed, and went downstairs, and when she returned, found the room enveloped in flames, from which resulted the destruction of the building."

March, 1853 "Batavia Spirit of the Times."

This letter, written from Johnstown Center, is about her third child, Alice.

Johnstown Center

Nov. 5th 1854

Dear Sister Caroline,

I have attended church twice today and do not know that I can improve my time better than in writing to you. I received Louisa's first letter last Tuesday which I immediately answered, I have much to write you but nothing which I wrote in the other, except that I am teaching school You know Caroline that I have had a great deal of trouble since you parted with me and little Theda & Alice at Worchester but I have never written you the particulars of little Alice's death, but think I must. . . . I have a book which I wrote in at that time which I will copy off for you. Tuesday Sept. 5, 1854. Janesville. "This morning at ½ past 6 our dear little Alice passed from the scenes of this life of sorrow, to go we trust to that better land where there "inhabitants never say I am sick, where the tears shall be wiped from her eyes, where she shall find no more death neither sorrow nor pain." she is I believe roaming hand in hand with her dear little brothers Clarence and Theodore in Heaven, redeemed from sinful Earth by Him who once said "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of Heaven" I wish my dear sisters could go with me and see her dear clay, tho' wasted by disease and cold in death it looks beautiful to me. We have been talking of having her daguerotype taken, but think we shall not for she does not look at all natural now, and we have not those of our other little ones and they are equally dear to us, and we believe that if we are ever so happy as to meet them in the spirit land we shall "see them face to face, and know them even as we are known". While I have been sitting by her dear body and reading in God's holy word I have determined by His grace to do nothing through life I would not do in that dear presence. And that I will do all in my power to do good to the afflicted, and improve my talent as I think will be pleasing in the sight of our Heavenly Father. It is one year ago today that Edward saw little Theodore for the last time on earth and five years ago tomorrow since our Clarence died and left our hearts filled with grief for his early loss. Now they're all together, one more tie that has bound me to earth is severed, one more darling

in Heaven.

Sept. 6 afternoon.

We have been to the cemetery about two miles from here and buried our little Alice, the funeral was held at the house of Mr. Jones in this place. We had Elder Foote a Presbyterian who read the 108 Psalm and made some very good remarks. Little Alice had a beautiful white muslin shroud trimmed with white ribbon, with roses and myrtle, and looked very sweet, but dearer to me was the thought that her pure spirit is now where unfading flowers are and has a robe of white which will never soil.

Sept. 14

I have just been putting away some of little Ally's clothes which I have washed and ironed and it wrings my heart afresh with sorrow. I can almost see her dear little pale face under the little gingham bonnet as she looked only a few mornings since when I drew her out in the little wagon. Can I never look upon that dear face again, never hear her again say Mama and Pa and those other words she had learned to say. I do so long to see her and Theda's little faces; if I could only have their daguerrotypes to look at what a comfort it would be, we should have had hers taken but supposed she was getting better until two days before she died she had such a painful deathly look, and after death was so thin and sunken that Edward said that he could never bare to see it. Oh how much the darling suffered I cannot think of it even now without anguish, and to bear it then Oh how hard it was. Never, never can I forget her looks of agony, and how the last night she wished me to take her, as though she thought her mother's arms could ease and bring peace to her dying body. I took her on a pillow, pressed her to my bosom and rocked her and rocked her and tried to sing, (how many times within those few weeks did I sing by the hour to her while my heart seemed breaking.) believing it to be the last time I could do so while she was alive for the Dr. had told me in the evening it was not likely she would live till morning. When the morning came I moved her near the window as she lay in the little crib and she told me she wanted "milk" but would take nothing but water which she called milk or medicine. She then pointed with her finger to the door and said Ma stairs stairs several times meaning she wanted me to carry her down stairs. I asked her if she did and she said yes and a very few moments she commenced breathing shorter. Her father and Mrs. Jones soon came in the room, then I saw she was dying and told him so, she then drew a few long breaths and was gone. I then took her in my arms they tried to not have me but I would and held her a long time, closed her little eyes and stratened her limbs. Hours had I sat thus and rocked her and her little brother Theodore and this was for the last time." But six short months before, I had both these dear little ones, alive and healthy, fleshy rosy cheeked children, and now where are they. I am alone—Oh my Savior fill thou the void thou has made in my heart Oh help me to live so I can go to my little ones when I go hence"

I have now copied from my book all that I intended to. Edward came in and said he would never write a letter if it made him feel so bad as I did to write this. Now dear Caroline how do you feel about such things. . . . Oh Caroline think what we are all living for think of our dear Parents and how they would feel if they were living now, or how they do now for I believe they know all about us now. Do not be so proud as I used to be for if you are I believe you will have as much to humble and steady you as I have often heard Father sing that verse: A charge to keep I have—A god to glorify—A never dying soul to save—And fit it for the sky, and it is as true of us as it was of him. Try and leave off all such things as you know are wrong, do not use any bad vulgar language. Do not be angry with me because I write to you so plain but write to me soon. . . .

From your affectionate
Sister Elvira Powers

This next letter was written by Emogene, a sister of Elvira's. Carrie Louise is Elvira's fourth and last child.

Janesville

Jan. 11th/58

Dear Sister

I have some very sad news to write you. Carrie is dead she died with the small pox she died Christmas night after an illness of one week. . . . Elvira is now sick abed with it. . . . Since then two more children that lived in the same house has died. Elvira intends to resume her studies and fit herself to teach school when she gets well.

Elvira then went to Beloit where she studied and taught school. During the Civil War she went into the Sanitary Commission as a nurse and after that studied for the Universalist ministry when she was taken ill. She died at the home of her sister in Worchester, Mass. on Sept. 21, 1871.

This information comes to us from the genological records compiled by Mrs. Clayton Stockwell of Janesville, Wis. The Wm. Stockwell family from which Elvira is descended is related to the Clayton Stockwells. The letters were published by Walter Stockwell Taft in "Stockwell-Dodge, a genealogy."

This view of the prairie was taken from the wind mill of what is now the Donald Dodge farm in the early 1900's. (No. 367)

Rummor has it that these lilac bushes on the Emerald Grove Rd. S. of the Venable place (seen in the background) bloom over the grave of a man buried in the dead of the night because he died of that dread disease, smallpox.



*This stone marked an Indian Trail
I think this is Simon Rosencrans,
stone was on Townline Rd about 20 ft.
inside Walworth Co. directly E of Colet Hills
drive way*



THE CANADA GOOSE

By Sally VanHorn Rook

One cannot separate the history of our township from the wild game found here on the arrival of the settlers. How their hearts must have quickened at the sight of hundreds of honkers "V"ing their way south in the fall and north in the spring. No matter how our way of life changes the geese will always come. They let us know that spring is here and summer can't be far behind; and, in the fall that there will soon be a wild goose on the table.

If you're lucky, it will be a young one. The muscles of older geese are flight toughened. But to a hunter age doesn't count. It's the thrill of out-witting a wily goose.

The goose population on the United States flyways varies greatly from year to year. With the exception of rabbits, more people hunt ducks and geese than any other game. The population depends on conditions north of the 40th parallel in the United States and Canada during the breeding, hatching and rearing season.

March 14, 1913 Congress passed a law forbidding return-flight or spring shooting of waterfowl. On July 3, 1918 the sale of wild ducks and geese was prohibited. The federal government checks the waterfowl population to determine the length of seasons and bag limits.

Since 1948 hunting regulations have been announced annually. Geese are more wary than ducks and are most effectively hunted from blinds with decoys between feeding and resting grounds.

Indians called the month when the geese first appeared in the spring the Goose Moon. They used them for food and trade. On a good day an Indian with a gun could kill 200 geese. They believed there would be a bad winter if the geese flew south in August. Goose feathers were used on their arrows; however, this is now illegal and they have been replaced by turkey feathers.

Settlers salted and barrelled thousands of geese for the winter. In the fall if the weather was cold enough, they were frozen in nature's deep-freeze. During the August moult some were captured for domestication, which wasn't very successful because of the strong migratory urge inherent in the birds. Most farmers kept a small flock for use as decoys.

They were used for food and feathers. The grease was used for cooking and was mixed with turpentine as a chest rub for colds. It was also supposed to relieve earaches and rheumatism.

A popular superstition was that an unusually thick breast-bone meant a cold winter. "All is well and the goose hangs high," was a common saying that meant when geese fly high the weather is good.

During the late 1800's market hunters killed many geese and depleted the population. They soaked grain in whiskey to get the geese drunk for an easy shot or a simple pickup. Sometimes steel traps were set or fires were built on roosting grounds to attract the birds to be shot with shotguns.

Hunters sometimes hid behind cows or horses to approach geese. This practice is now illegal.

Indians used decoys of dried grass or stuffed birds.

Today they are made of plastic, wood, cork and paper mache'. Geese land into the wind and feed facing it. Hunters use goose calls, but recorded goose calls are illegal, as is baiting with corn.

Most birds killed today are under 6 years old, although they can live to be forty. Most live only long enough to brood 2 or 3 times. The biggest reason for this is hunting pressure. The next cause is lead poisoning from eating spent shot from lake bottoms. They also die from internal parasites and lice.

Total winter population of Canada Geese is 1.5 to 2 million. At the beginning of the fall migration there are about 3 million.

Indians ate goose eggs and nesting geese. Geese breed in different places now than they used to because of the dwindling Indian population. Until the 1850's Canadas nested extensively in Wisconsin and eggs were gathered by the bushel. By the early 1900's breeding geese had nearly vanished because of farms, logging, industry and cities. The drought in the 1930's killed many geese.

The first federal refuge in the United States was established in 1903. From 1943 to 1963 geese made a comeback on the Mississippi flyway from 30,000 to 450,000.

The Canada Goose really began 140 million years ago in the Mesozoic era when a reptile called Archaeopteryx adapted its scales to feathers.

A bird called hesperornis that resembled a flightless loon lived 60 to 130 million years ago. Birds similar to our modern birds evolved 60 million years ago at the time flowering plants and trees appeared for food and nests. Present species have changed little since the Pleistocene time a million years ago.

The Canada Goose has a dark gray body. Its neck and head are black with white cheek patches that meet under the throat. Unlike ducks, both sexes of geese have the same plumage.

The female is smaller and less aggressive. They have keen eyesight and good hearing, but a poor sense of smell. They eat grass, plants and grain. The bill is used for eating, defense and grooming. They can walk for long distances moving their feet alternately.

Feathers are preened with oil from a gland at the base of the tail. This oil retards drying, waterproofs and keeps the bill from drying out. Wingspread of adults is 5 to 6 feet. They sometimes cross with Blue Geese.

They make their first nest when two years old and usually mate at three years. They sometimes mate at two years but don't breed that year. Pairs are usually formed on the wintering grounds or during early migration. Males fight over females. They mate in the water and only remate if one mate is lost.

When they reach the breeding grounds the male, female and last year's offspring are still together. The parents ignore the young until the rejected youth leave. The outcasts usually form a flock of yearlings.

The pair defends their territory against other geese but not other birds. They always return to the same territory.

Good breeding areas need a browsing area, isolated nesting sites with firm foundations and good visibility, open water

with low banks and aquatic feeding areas, cover for use during the moult, and a browsing area for broods that have learned to fly.

Nests are built on muskrat houses, abandoned osprey nests high in trees and on haystacks.

The female picks the sight and builds the nest while the male protects her. The nest is made of sticks, grass, moss and pine needles. She rounds out a depression with her body and uses her bill to sweep material toward her. Then she collects more material from nearby. Sometimes the nest consists of a mere lining of down in a depression in the ground. She constantly repairs the nest while sitting on it and she never excretes in it.

Eggs are laid immediately after nest building. Sometimes the eggs are laid on the ground before the nest can be built. When she leaves the nest she covers the eggs with down for camouflage and insulation. An average nest has five eggs. She picks down from her body until she eventually gets an incubation patch of bare skin that rests against the eggs.

It takes 1 to 1½ days to lay each egg. They are dull white and are a favorite food of crows, badgers, skunks, mink, foxes and coyotes. The incubation period is 25 to 28 days. The male usually stays within 100 yards of the nest. The female leaves 2 to 3 times a day from 4 minutes to 3 hours to feed, bathe and preen. On cold or stormy days she doesn't leave at all.

When danger approaches, the male honks a warning and takes flight. The female remains on the nest and crouches in hiding.

She may desert the nest if the nesting grounds become overcrowded or if it becomes flooded from spring run-off. She usually doesn't renest.

All the eggs hatch within 24 hours. The gosling has an egg tooth on top of its beak to help in hatching. The sex ratio is 50:50. One pair of geese produces on the average of 3 goslings a year. When they hatch, the goslings are covered with down, have their eyes open and are able to run. They leave the nest soon after hatching to search for food. They are yellow with gray accents. The nest is abandoned and they go with their parents to open water. During the first week the mother broods the goslings at night and during storms.

Sometimes turtles, bass and pike eat young goslings in the water. If they are attacked from the air by gulls or herons, they can swim 30 to 40 feet under water to escape.

Territorialism exists around families. Sometimes on crowded breeding grounds adults kill trespassing goslings. On the water the gander leads the parade, followed by the goslings and the goose brings up the rear.

By two weeks of age the goslings have turned from yellow to gray. At one month feathers appear. By two months they have adult plumage but cannot yet fly expertly.

During the one month moult adults become flightless. Parents lose their flight and tail feathers when the young are half grown and regain them when the goslings are ready to fly. They seek safety in the weeds or open

water. They can outrun a man on land. During the moult non-breeding geese leave the breeding grounds for more protection and return after the moult.

Family groups band into loose flocks and move to better feeding areas. There is a flight leader and while feeding, sentinel geese stand guard. They feed in the early morning and just before sunset. During the day they rest on shore or in open water. They crop grass closer than sheep and can eat standing corn 43 inches from the ground. However, they seldom feed where there is good cover for a hunter. They prefer young and tender plants and sometimes eat seaweed. Goslings also eat insects and larvae.

During the end of summer they start to move toward the migration route. The Mississippi Flyway is used by birds from central Canada. They are mostly Todd's, Giants, Lessers, and Richardson's, 4 sub-species of Canada Geese.

All brooding areas have been vacated by the end of August. They are reluctant to start their southerly migration and it sometimes takes severe winter weather to get them started. If it is below 15 degrees, they neither feed nor fly. On cloudy days they will feed all day.

Winter grounds must have food, a large body of water, a low shoreline and fair weather.

Geese migrate on well-defined flyways. There are four in the United States: Atlantic, Mississippi, Central and Pacific. During migration geese fly by day and night. During the day they are guided by landmarks. In fog or bad weather they become confused and make a great clamor. They have been known to fly over the tops of 15,000 foot mountains.



SOME HUNTERS HAVE ALL THE GOOD LUCK
THE CANADA GOOSE also stopped in the Irish Hills of North Johnstown as evidenced by these three happy hunters (left to right) Van A. Sturtevant, Clayton Malone, and Louie Powell one bright blue Sunday afternoon in October 1943.

"The hunters had started for a pheasant hunt on the Malone farm in Johnstown, going in the woods. Malone spotted six wild geese on the Pond; he dropped to the ground, followed by his companions. They continued on snail fashion for some rods and at the right time they blazed away. The boys settled for a goose apiece and forgot about pheasants."

(Taken from the Whitewater Register.)

Hosts to the Canadas

The Big Geese Cluster at the Farm of the Larkin 'Boys' on Rock Prairie; Sure of Food and Welcome

By GORDON MacQUARRIE

NINETEEN semidomesticated Canada geese on the Larkin farm in eastern Rock county seven years ago almost halted the establishment of the present 1,492 acre state goose refuge, and also revealed to some astonished wild life agents the intimate knowledge of geese of the two Larkin boys, Ed and Frank.

There had been a 640 acre refuge in that neighborhood and for various reasons the state wanted it moved, with the Larkin farm as the heart of a new refuge where the geese would be fed corn.

That was fine, except that the United States fish and wild life service, responsible for enforcing all migratory waterfowl laws, did not like the Larkin farm in the refuge as long as the Larkins had those 19 semitame geese on the place.

They Know Their Geese

The wild life service objection arose from their claim that the Larkin pets would act as live decoys, and attract real wild geese unnaturally to the Larkin farm. So William F. Grimmer, the state's superintendent of game, suggested that the Larkin geese be removed to the Poynette game farm.

That was all right with the Larkins. Anything was all right with them as long as the refuge got started and the geese got some protection. So, the state moved the geese and held them at Poynette for three months, then returned them to the Larkins.

Ed and Frank were waiting in the yard when their geese came home. As the birds were let out of their crates looking to most people as alike as so many peas—and this is what Bill Grimmer has not got over yet—Frank Larkin pointed to one of the geese and said:

"That goose over there ain't ours."

No Finer Animal

That's how well Frank and Ed knew their own pets. Investigation revealed that one of the Larkin geese had died at Poynette and someone had replaced it with a stranger. That was all right with the Larkins, but they just wanted to make it clear they knew their own

geese, by sight.

These wonderful brothers, known far and wide on the Rock prairie, thinks there is no finer animal in the world than a Canada goose. Today 40 or 50 of the wild ones are waddling about the Larkin premises. These have forsaken their wild ways for the hospitality of the Larkins and the state, which this season fed 40 tons of corn to all the wild geese on the refuge.

The Larkins are always called "the Larkin boys" on the prairie, though Ed is 60 and Frank is 61. They came to the farm in 1901 when their dad, Frank, moved there from a near-by farm. It was an 80 acre farm then, is now 160 acres and, like many a Rock prairie farm, "one of the best."

Handmade Eight Gauge

The Larkins hunted geese as youngsters, but did not kill many because, as Ed explains it, "Dad would never let us kill more than we could eat, so we'd eat fast to get a chance to hunt more. I doubt if both of us have killed 100 Canadas in our life."

Their gun was their father's handmade eight gauge, a black powder burner which, Frank calls, "made our shoulders black and blue from one shot. We would always fire it on the Fourth of July, into a tree in the yard. But without the excitement of shooting at game, we couldn't bear to hold it to our shoulders. So we would lash it to another tree for the single shot—finally shot a hole right through the tree."

Today thousands of Canadas are still on the Larkin farm and the other nine farms in the 1,492 acre refuge, gobbling corn and flying to Koshkonong and Geneva lakes and Turtle creek, for water. Most of them will remain all winter. Lucy Larkin, sister of the Larkin boys, can look out the kitchen window any time of day and see the big wild fellows winging over the prairie.

He's a Gang Man

"The Canada is a great one to follow the gang," says Ed. "He knows when he's well off. . . . Yes, we've had great times and the best times are now. The geese know us and we hope they love us because we love them. . . . Frank and me never shot a limit, not until it got down to three a day."

The Larkins treat their wild guests as they would humans—and it is no secret that they treat wild geese better than they have some humans, particularly road hunters and sky busters who have tried to violate over the refuge line.

Like all the farmers on the refuge the Larkins get in most of the crops before "our geese" appear in the fall. Some food is always left. Those farmers have fed geese thousands of dollars worth of their own crops. It's a good thing that the Rock prairie, 12 miles long and five miles wide, is such a heavy producer of food.

Grampaw Was 42

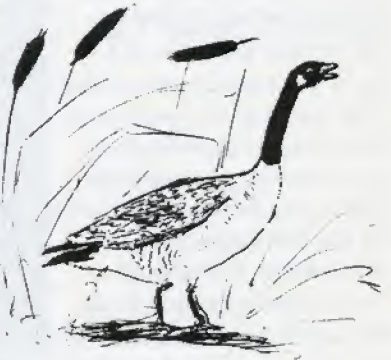
Many Canadas of local renown have dwelt with the Larkins—some of them wing shot birds which knew a good convalescent home when they saw it. One, named Grampaw, attained considerable local fame by living to be 42 years old.

Then his mate died. The old fellow picked out a comely lady goose and made advances. Her mate killed him in a corner of

the barnyard. To this day there are scores of Rock county farmers, as well as the Larkins, who remember Grampaw. They "heard of a goose" once that lived to be 65; but they know about Grampaw because he was with them 42 years.

The chuckling Larkin boys think nothing of their feat of pointing out a goose that was not their own. They are chuckling over another phase of that incident when the state took their geese. Ed recalls it:

"You know, the day after Bill Grimmer took those Canadas away from us, eight wild Canadas landed in our yard and we couldn't drive them away."



STORES AND SHOPS

JOHNSTOWN CENTER

Johnstown Center was built around the site selected by our first settler Norman Smith. Perhaps the best way to tell you about the stores, businesses and shops of Johnstown Center is to read the following poem which pretty well covers the people of the area.

OUR FOLKS

by George Chandler

Perhaps kind friends it would amuse you
If I should tell you now
About our Johnstown neighbors
I'll tell you anyhow
And if any of you don't like it
And feel disposed to raise a fuss
Why just call upon the writer
And we'll settle up the muss
First comes our country merchant
Uncle Warner is his name
And in all kinds of weather
You'll find him just the same
He is always ready for a joke
Call on him when you will
But if not carefull you will find
That you've got the wrong *kill*
Next door to Uncle Warner's
For a moment in we will run
Where over the door is hung the sign
Of Jas. McGowan and Son
It is the best we know of
To get your boots well fixed
But watch them all my listeners
For they are up to all the hicks
The next door to the shoe shop
Stands the Hotel bold and grim
When by the smiling landlord
Travelers are *taken in*
But still 'tis not a bad place
To take good nights rest
As for a weary stranger
He will always do his best
Next on our list of business men
Comes one who's always merry
He is our jovile blacksmith
And his name is *Duesenbury*
He will fix your things all in good shape
And when the job is done
Then he will trade horses with you
He does that just for fun
Now comes our village doctor
His name we will not tell
For he is going to leave us
So his patients can get well
But still we should be happy
To have him always stay
But there's no use of talking
For he is bound to go away

With honest John our miller
We next will take a bout
He is the man who tolls the grist in
His man he doles it out
But if you travel the country oer
And a better one do see
I should be pleased to have you
Report the same to me
Now comes our Yankee notion man
He nearly slipped my mind
That's the place to buy your notions
For he has every kind
Yes he has surely every style
Of which anyone can think
So send to him your orders
And also your lose chink
Last but not least comes one
Who every hungry man will haste to greet
For it is high the butcher
With a cart packed full of meat
He will sell you meat at any price
That is if you wish to buy
But don't you try to cheat him
You can't come That on High
Next on this list so we believe
Should come our school mamms fair
Of which my friends belive me
Johnstown has her full share
We shuley have a dozen
I think we have a score
And if you think this not enough
I'll try and hunt up more
We have school-mamms big and small
We have school-mamms bold and shy
We can suit you for a school-mamm
Or we at least can try
But trusting that our school-mamms
Are all the very best
Why we will leave them now at once
And go on with the rest
Of our country Base Ballests
A few remarks we would like to say
But as it's out of season
I guess we'll pass them by
We have some jolly loafers
In this fine winter weather
So now just please imagine yourself
Down in our pleasant store
Where gathered round the fire you'll see
A dozen men or more
The first one on the left hand

That good natured one you see
That is Johnstown's ex sherrif
His name is Ruben T.
Next comes D.L.R.
And then there's Horace C.
While seated close behind the stove
Our judge you'll shurley see
Then comes H. B. J.
And then one E.G.N.
While seated near you'll surley find
Good natured Uncle Ben
He can beat them all at cheguses
This chunkey farmer can
No man in all Wisconsin
Can beat our Uncle Ben
Hold on the last one is a comming
You have but a moment more to wait
His name it is Eliza
And he hails from N.Y. State
But ah here comes another
Bringing his pleasant brogue with him
But he's not a regular commmer
Is honest good-natured Jim
But - pessuming gentle listeners
That of me you've long been sick
Why I will end up my business
And do it very quick
May good luck be with all of you
Until we meet again
And then perhaps to you my friends
Another yarn I'll spin
But for the present I have done
And liking all is right
My kind and patient listeners
I bid you all "Good Night"

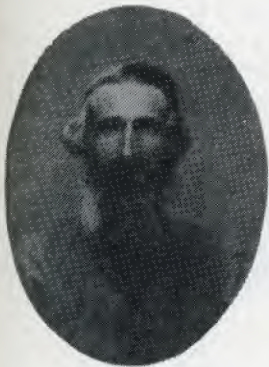


A letter from Josie Diedrick about her father, the writer of the poem.

Many years ago in the little village of Johnstown Center a son was born to Laura Ann and George F. H. Chandler. This little boy grew and laughed and played games, just as the other little boys in the neighboring homes did. He loved to read and study and also he loved sports and most of all baseball. The boys played at school recess, in the village green, and finally as they grew more skillful, they formed a baseball team, with some very good players. In the years 1874 or 76, several of them joined the Janesville baseball team with Capt "Baby" Ansue in the Southern Wisconsin League: George Chandler, Henry Fellows, two of the McGetchie boys and others. George Chandler, a tall lad standing six feet and four in his stocking feet was a first baseman, a good batter, good throwing arm and a very handy gent to have in a ball team. In later years when again Johnstown had a ball team, he still played baseball, his batting and throwing arm as good as ever, but he didn't run as he did in his youth. He still played first base, and got as much of a thrill over it as in his younger days.



J. D.



Grandpa Chandler



Grandma Laura Chandler

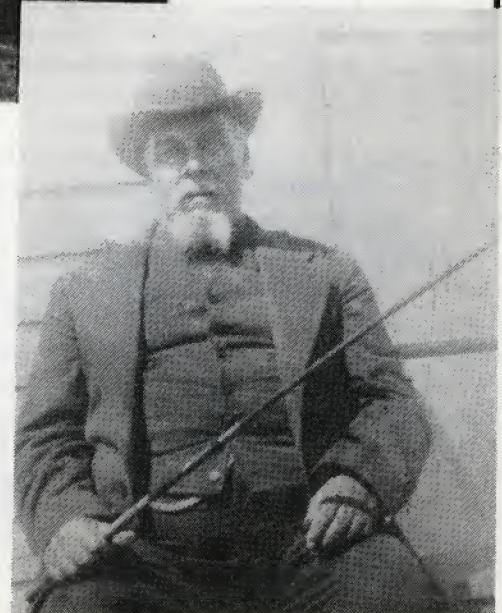


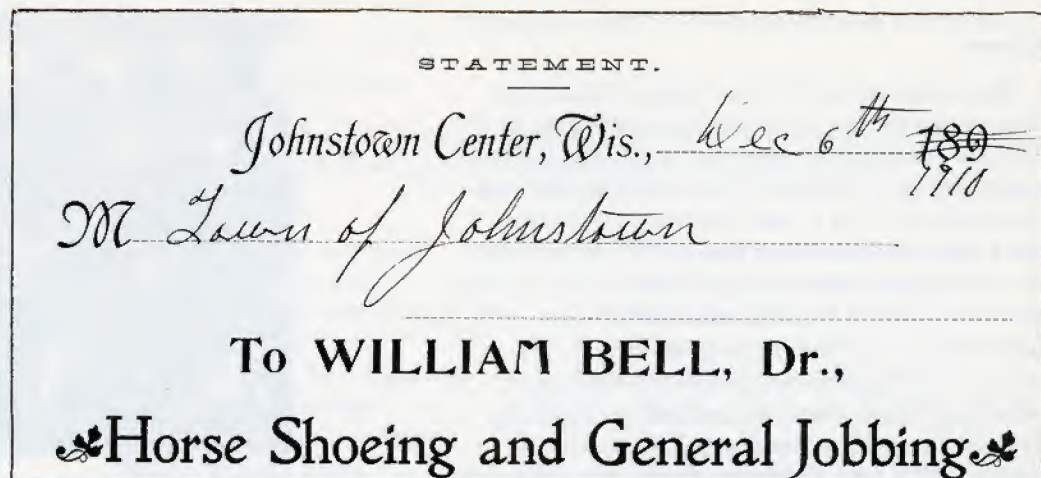
Josie Chandler Diedrick

Dave Carter



Ellen Anderson Chandler, from Turtle Lake, Wis., wife of George Chandler





The building in the middle is, according to the poem, the shoe shop of Mr. McGowan, and the building on the right, Warner's Store. The building to the left is the Johnson House and further on down the street was the home of H. B. Johnson (see Vol. 1 p. 38). Warners was later operated by the Hall family, still later a home of the Hall family was built upon the site, then the Pratts lived there and today the Hermanson family. The Johnson House lot is today occupied by the Shadel family llama pasture. The shoe shop was owned by "Johnty" Fellows, Pratt, and then burned down.

The first Hall, Gregory D., had a son "Willie", who ran the store. "Willie" was then, by reason of his adult standing called "Wjd", and the store was renamed the C.O.D.Store: The home, C.O.D. Store and postoffice all in one connected building. (see p. 34 Vol. 1). Otis Brown Hall, another son of Gregory's, also operated a store in Johnstown Center as well as one in Old Johnstown from 1899 to 1905.

A black and white photograph of a long, two-story white building, possibly a school or institutional structure. The building features a central entrance with a small porch and is flanked by several windows. A taller, two-story section is visible on the right side of the building. The building is situated in a field, with a dark, textured foreground. The image has a grainy, halftone-like texture.

164

A. WARNER,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Boots and Shoes, Hardware,
CLOTHING,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

JOHNSTOWN CENTER, ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN.
"Rock County Business Directory 1876" courtesy of the Rock Co. Historical Society.

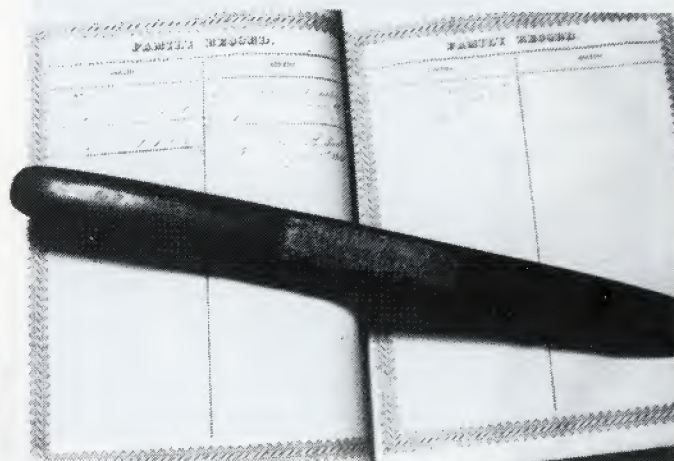
Albert Warner, merchant of Johnstown Center, was born in Orleans Co., Vt. in 1809, the son of Samuel and Relief Warner. Albert came to Wisconsin in 1840 and farmed for 35 years. He was married to Lucinda Snow in 1830. There were six children. They are: Otis, Oscar, Horace, Henry, Ellen, and Juliette. He was a delegate at the first Republican convention held in Wisconsin, was Justice of the Peace for six years and Assessor six years in Janesville. His sons, Oscar Otis, and Horace enlisted during the Civil War in Co. E. Oscar died in the hospital, Otis was killed at Atlanta, and Horace lost his left arm at Resaca, Ga.



John P. Thompson and wife, Adelia Pickett Thompson. John operated the steam mill which stood upon the west side of C.T. "M" and north of the intersection. The mill burned down and later on the house also burned. The drawing of the mill comes from the 1873 Atlas of Rock Co.



Pickett house, of New England style. Note the inverted cornices and heavy block above the windows.



Shoe leather polisher used by Jas. McGowan. The Bible it is resting upon belonged to Mary Kinsley. Readable entries are: Jesse Carleton Stoddard was born July 12, 1872, Ellen Pickett was born April 22, 1811.



RES. AND MILL OF JOHN P. THOMPSON, JOHNSTOWN CENTER ROCK CO WIS



Henry Brayton Johnson came to Johnstown on July 4th, 1844. He was a native of N.Y., born in Walton, Delaware Co. on May 15, 1818, the son of Chapman and Hannah Edwards Johnson, who were also born in Delaware Co. The family was founded in Rhode Island many years previous to the Revolutionary War. The great-grandfather had served in the French and Indian War of 1755 and also in the Revolutionary War. Chapman Johnson was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Henry was occupied with farming, lumbering, and merchandising with his family in New York. After coming to Johnstown he went to farming, owning at one time 500 acres. He built the Johnstown Center House in 1846 and operated it for 18 years, farming at the same time. In 1869, he erected the Johnson House which later went to his son, Horation Seymour Johnson, who operated it. Henry also kept a general store in the township.

Henry married, (in Jefferson Co. New York), Miss Margaret Grems. There were two children: Edwin Chapman, who married Miss Fronie Cheeney, daughter of Henry Cheeney; and Horatio Seymour, who married Miss Lillian Ambler, daughter of Hiram Ambler.

(This information taken from p. 965 "Portrait and Bio. Album of Rock Co. 1888)



PRATT

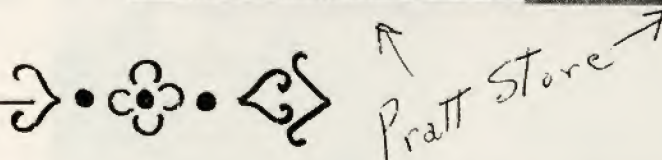
Some of the Pratt family history is given in the story of Ella Wheeler Wilcox (Vol. 1) to whom they are related.

Arthur Pratt was married on Nov. 26, 1890 to Almyra Cheshmore, who was born in Johnstown Feb. 12, 1870. The couple farmed for a while and then moved to Johnstown Center. There were two sons: William and Fred. Mr. Pratt died in 1923 and Mrs. Pratt died at 71 years of age in 1941.

Fred Pratt was born Nov. 4, 1900. He attended the rural schools of Johnstown and Janesville High School. On Sept. 4, 1926, he married Florence H. Day in Brodhead, Wis. Mrs. Pratt taught school in Avon Township. She became the mother of two sons, Arthur C. and Donald F. Fred Pratt died in May of 1960 and Mrs. Pratt



The N.E. corner of the intersection. The building in the background is the Johnstown Center House. The barns to the left were the livery stables and later the blacksmith shop site. The two ladies are on their way to the church which is now the town hall. It is early spring and the flooding is considerable.



passed away in Sept. of 1965. They are buried in the Johnstown Center Cemetery. Fred Pratt also operated a general store in Johnstown Center.

BLAST FIRE DESTROYS STORE AT JOHNSTOWN

Janesville Gazette Jan. 25, 1949

Fire caused by the explosion of an oil burner in the basement at 1:30 p.m. Wednesday destroyed the general store operated by Fred Pratt.

Electric power had been turned off while repairs were being made, and when it was turned on again, the oil burner caught fire. Attempts were made to put it out with hand extinguishers but the explosion spread the blaze throughout the superstructure.

The Milton Junction and Darien fire departments were summoned, but lack of water prevented them from getting the fire under control. They prevented the spread of the flames to the Pratt house which stands about 25 feet from the store.

The building was a two story structure about 24 by 60 feet and had been erected about 1854 according to Mr. Pratt. It had been completely remodeled and a new furnace recently installed. Included in the loss were the building, the entire stock, equipment, and fixtures, estimated at about \$15,000, partially covered by insurance.

Another stock of store goods was procured by the Pratts and placed in the front room opening onto the smaller porch of the house on the corner (left side of the picture). This room, although small, about 12 by 12 feet in size, served as Johnstown Center's only store for many years. There was a freezer for frozen things such as ice cream bars and you could stand on the porch and crunch the chocolate off while you watched the day go by. There was a refrigerator for milk and cheese, shelves for bread and canned goods, and of course, a glass fronted case full of candies of various kinds and prices to suit the penny clutching fist of any child. I was always amazed at the amount and variety of items that were in that one room yet everything was neat, clean, and tidy looking. After Mr. Pratt died, Mrs. Pratt continued selling goods by herself for a time. Eventually she closed the store and entered a nursing home where she passed away. A new store was opened upon the N. W. corner of the same intersection. Today, 1971, this store is operated by "Bud" Arneson. It is, in part, a wholesale meat shop as well as a grocery store.



Uncle Will Hall's home, later the Pratt home.



William Borst, born in Richmond, and his wife Clara (Hurska) Borst, born in Johnstown. This couple operated the Johnstown Creamery pictured on p. 64 of Vol. 1.



Just north of the creamery and neighbors to Borsts lived Edward Kitzman and wife, Minnie Reinke, pictured with their eldest daughter, Mabel. There were 6 children: Otto, Mabel, Lizzie, Ida, Edward, Henry.



Going east on C.T. "A" we pass the Rock County Poor Farm and Alms House, which was located upon the N. W. corner of the intersection of C. T. "A" and Lima Center Road.

STATEMENT.

JOHNSTOWN, WIS. *June 19 1912*

M

John Paul
**TO R. LORKE, DR.
 GENERAL MERCHANDISE**

Boro-Carbol Salve,
 Runsen Catarrh Cure.

DeBells Kidney Pills,
 Dr. Gun's Cough Remedy

*June 17 Oil leam 25-
 Axel groves 25-
 Machine oil 25-
 75-*

Dr. (L)



One of the first store buildings in Old Johnstown.



The man repairing the chimney is Otto Storck, father of Mrs. Ida Storck McGowan



House attached to the Old Johnstown store. In front are the sons of Philip Murphy. They are: Philip Jr., Jack, Bill, & Edward.

Mr. Saml Godfrey Bot of W. C. Manger.

May	13	1 Tea 20 21 Prunes 20	70
		2 Dry Peaches 20 Candy 13	33
June	23	100 Sugar 5 22	5 75
	7	100 Sugar 5 18 Tea 22	83
	28	100 Sugar 100 Pine 25 Raisins 25	1 05
		100 Sugar 25 14 Currants 12 D. Peas 63	1 00
		100 Currants 15 12 Bananas 100	40
July	18	100 Sugar 5 20 Soap 25	6 15
	29	24 Tea 20 20 Coffee 10	1 70
		40 D. Peas 20 36 Cheese 54	1 90
		200 Sugar 24 10 Currants 60	1 63
		100 Soap 15 Bananas 25	54
		Bananas 10 100 D. Peas 40	25
Aug	9	100 Sugar 100 100 D. Peas 40	1 05
		100 Bananas 10	20
	10	100 Bananas 10	20
		20 Cheese 24 20 D. Peas 20	44
		100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	70
	14	100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	20
		100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	10
	20	100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	70
	26	100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	10
Sept	16	100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	08
Oct	7	100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	15
		100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	25
		100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	46
	11	100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	1 60
		100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	2 40
		100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	88
		100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	60
	24	100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	25
		100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	45
		100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	70
		100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	25
		100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	30
		100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	50
		100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	50
		100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	75
		100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	1 00
		100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	20
		100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	60
		100 Soap 10 100 D. Peas 25	47 69

1893 Credits:

Aug 23 By 6 1/2 Bu Potatoes 20 00

Oct 11 " Potatoes 9 13

24 " Butter 2 50

Dec 23 " Butter 61 15 49

Balance due \$ 32 20

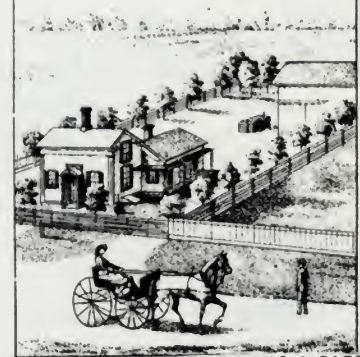
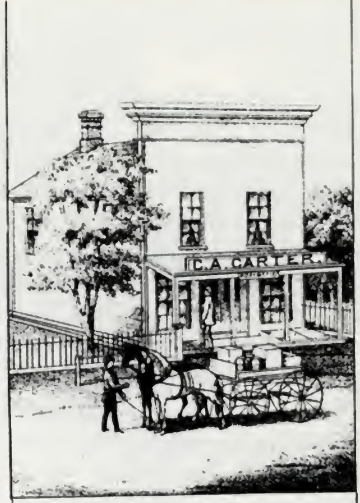
4000

34 22

75

1000

Feb 6 1894



STORE AND RESIDENCE OF C. A. CARTER
JOHNSTOWN ROCK CO. WIS.

Mrs. C. A. Carter,

MANUFACTURER OF

Hair Jewelry, Switches, Curls and Frizzies.

Watch Chains a Specialty.

At Wm. Wheeler's, Residence opposite
the Store of E. C. Stone.

FRANKLIN, N. H.

JAMES C. CALDO

James C. Caldo, a resident in Section 29, Johnstown was born in Scotland, the son of Alexander and Grace Johnston Caldo. Mrs. Grace Caldo was born in Kirkcudderidghshire, Scotland. When James first came from Scotland, he went to Milwaukee and worked at the Johnston Candy Co., his mother being a sister of Robert A. Johnston, the founder of the Johnston Candy Co. Later he came to Rock Prairie and bought a farm in Sec. 29, Johnstown, where he resided until his death. He married Miss Mary McEwan of Waukesha County. There were two children: James Ellsworth Caldo and Thomas Leslie Caldo.

James Ellsworth Caldo was born in Harmony Twp. on Feb. 20, 1897. He attended Rock Prairie District School and Janesville High School. Farmer. Married to Mrs. Augusta Diedrick on June 25, 1902 at Milton, Wis., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Diedrick of Johnstown. James has four children: Grace, Mrs. Howard Henke; Russell, deceased; Hazel, Mrs. Othmae Weber; James, deceased.

Thomas Leslie Caldo was born in Johnstown on Dec. 26, 1886. He attended Rock Prairie District School and Janesville High School. Farmer. Married Miss Mary Rielly of Janesville, Wis. and has one adopted son, William Caldo.



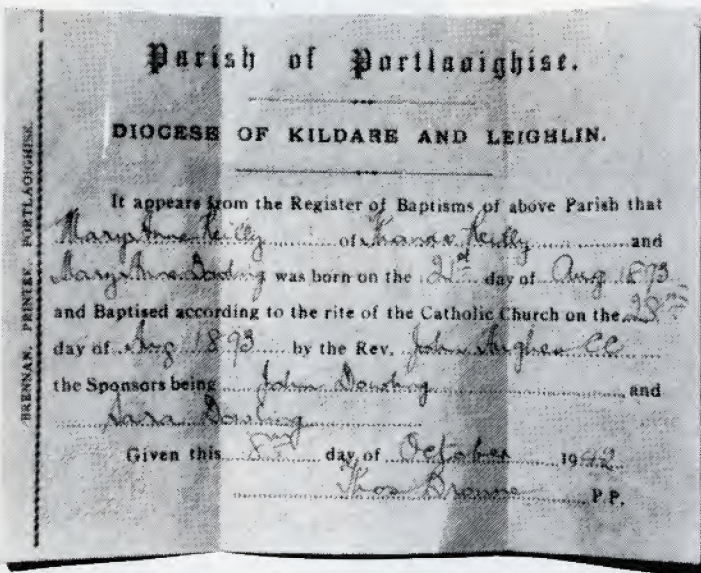
Dr. Farnsworth bakery, Rockford, Ill.



Reilly family: Mother Mary Ann Reilly, Edward, Thomas, Father Tom Reilly. In front: Mary Ann Reilly.



Mary Reilly in Ireland



MARY ANNE (REILLY) CALDO

Mary Anne (Reilly) Caldo was born in the Parish of Portlaoighise, Ireland on August 21, 1893, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Anne (Dowling) Reilly. There are three generations of bakers in the Reilly family. Tom Reilly was a baker as was his father before him in Ireland. Tom Reilly worked as a baker in Rockford, Ill. for Dr. Farnsworth (Farnsworth's Bread.) Two sons were born here and the family then returned to Ireland where Mary Anne (Reilly) Caldo was born. When the new baby was about 5 weeks old, Tom returned to the United States and never saw his Irish born daughter again until she was about 11 years old. He then came for her and took her to the States. Tom was acquainted with Paul Colvin,

who at that time, did not know how to bake a single loaf of bread. He taught Mrs. Cunningham all that he knew about the bakery business and then he and the Cunninghams decided to go into business for themselves in Janesville, Wis. as rivals. Mary Anne worked in Reilly's Bakery as a salesgirl and a fair colleen she was. She married Leslie T. Caldo, son of Mrs. Mary A. (McEwan) Caldo, and started housekeeping as a bride in Johnstown Center, where she has lived ever since. Reilly's Bakery was sold.

No children were born to Les and Mary Caldo but they have a son, nevertheless.

One day Father Olsen came out from Janesville to pay a call. He got out of his car, handed Mary a quilt wrapped bundle, and said, "Here's your baby, Mary. Take it. God sent it to you!"

The child's father had just died at the T.B. Hospital. One of the nurses there had cared for the baby while the father was ill but when he died, the priest brought the 8 mo. old child to Mary Caldo. It was a complete surprise. Mary and Les had had no knowledge of the previous events and had never applied for any baby. The astonished Les bluntly blurted out that evening when he saw his little guest, "I suppose that if it had been a baby elephant, you'd have taken it!"

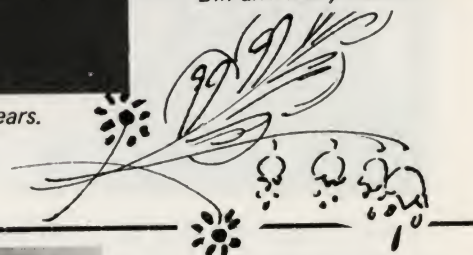
They named their unexpected blessing William J. William was bound out to the Caldos who eventually adopted him. Bill is married and has children of his own named Mary and Bill. You will also find his name on the Honor Roll of Johnstown for World War Two.



Mary Reilly at 17 years.



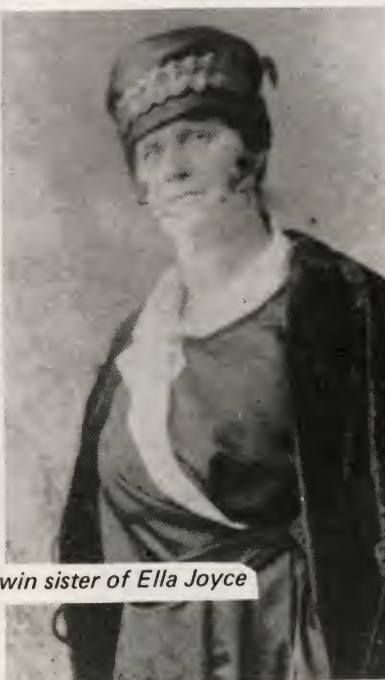
Bill and Mary Caldo



Bill Caldo



Julia Pierce, twin sister of Ella Joyce



Mary Malone, Mrs. Ed Pierce.



ANDREW PIERCE

by

MRS. H. MAWHINNEY

Andrew Pierce was born in County Wicklow, Ireland in 1833. He was married to Ann Carroll in 1854. They and their family came to this country in 1862 and settled on a farm near Whitewater. In 1878 they moved to

Johnstown and settled on a farm on what is now Hall road. He died Dec. 7, 1921. His children are: Anna, Mary, Edward, Ellen, Julia.

Edward Pierce married Mary Malone. Their children are: Mary, Edward, Anna, Katherine, Lillian, Julia, Bonnetta.

SCHMALING-WHITE

We have been able to identify the people on the picture of the Fletcher house on p. 42 of Vol. 1. At the time the picture was taken the Schmaling family lived there. Back row, left to right— Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hulbert, friends of the family; Great Grandma of the Schmaling family; Minnie and John Schmaling, who are parents of the following seven sons: to the right, Herman; lying upon the ground at left, Will; standing, Fred and John; sitting Gust; standing Otto; sitting by the dog, Charles.

Herman Schmaling married Rosina Herbert. In the picture below is the family except for son, Howard, who died in the flu epidemic of 1918.



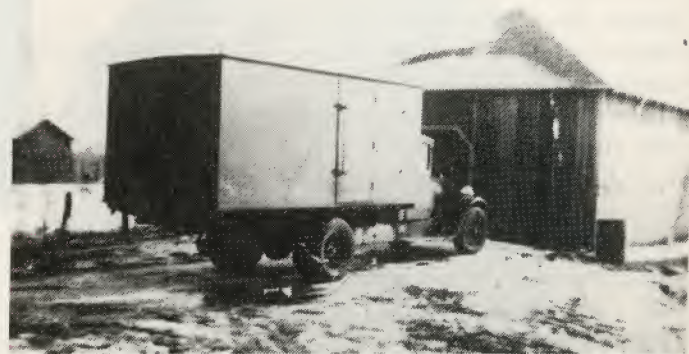
Herman Schmaling family. Back row, left to right— Minnie, William, Frank, Philip, Ella. Next row— Ogle, Hazel, Murle, George, Amanda. In Front— Herman and Rosa with Lois standing between them. Amanda White is the wife of Robert White, the son of Peter and Susie Snyder White. Bob White hauled milk for 24 years and this year in Sept. will have been married 40 years to Amanda Schmaling White.



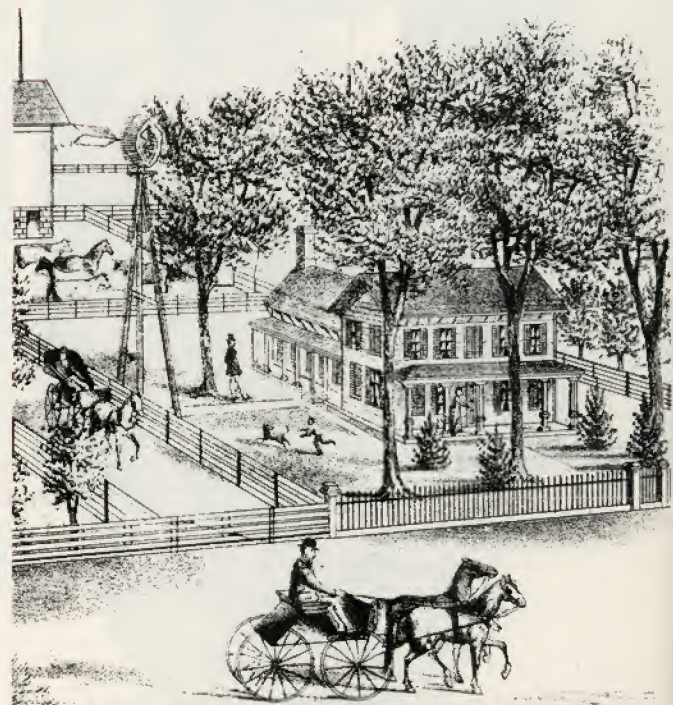
Known as the Anderson home. Here Bob White brought his bride, Amanda, on Nov. 11, 1931. The house was moved to a vacant lot to the west and eventually torn down. The present house was then constructed.



Mr. and Mrs. John Schmaling.



Bob White's milk truck.



*RES. OF VOLNEY WOOD
SIC 22 JOHN STOWN TP WIS.*

Volney Wood home, later the home of Nora Schmaling.



Raymond, Gust, Doris, and Laura Scharine Schmaling.



The butcher shop was on the west end of Johnstown Center. Gust Schmaling and his brother Fred, had a team peddled meat. Fred was noted for the speed with which he could butcher out an animal. Pictured are Gust Schmaling and his wife, Laura (Scharine) Schmaling and their two children, Raymond and Doris. The meat market is the little building at the back of the picture.

Gust Schmaling ran the Johnson House for a time. He bought his whiskey by the 30 or 40 gallon keg. He would empty out half the whiskey and fill the keg with rain water (rain water blends). It seems the patrons liked it better that way. They could drink more and they were always bragging about how much they could drink.



Grace, Rebecca, Robert Hume, and Joseph.

THE KERR GIRLS

A young girl wanted to marry a young man, the owner of a number of fine horses kept at a livery stable in County Antrim, Northern Ireland. The parents of Zillah Rae didn't approve of the young man (Mr. Thomas Kerr) packed Zillah's trunk, and placed her and the trunk upon a ship to Australia (where they had relatives living), so that she might forget the young man.

But Zillah Rae had other thoughts and as soon as her parents were out of sight, slipped off the ship going to Australia, met Thomas Kerr, and they were married. It took about 5 months to go to Australia in those days. By the time a letter returned to inform the parents of Zillah Rae that she had not come with the trunk, almost a year had passed by. Zillah Rae Kerr never saw her parents again.

Nine children were born to Zillah and Thomas Kerr, seven girls and two boys. Thomas died and it was hard to meet the daily needs of the family. The two oldest girls, Elizabeth and Matilda, corresponded with Almerine Marshall Carter of Johnstown and he urged them to come to America. They did, going directly to the household of the A.M. Carter as hired girls. Elizabeth and Matilda, in turn, urged their boy friends to come over. Elizabeth became Mrs. Thomas McDowell and Matilda became Mrs. William Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson rented the A.M. Carter farm and stayed there.

Some three or four years later in 1895, the mother, Zillah Rae Kerr, having lost none of her courage brought all of her daughters over, leaving two grown sons behind her, Hugh and Thomas in Glasgow, Scotland. Hannah Kerr became Mrs. Robert Took, Agnes became Mrs. Robert McDowell (marrying a brother of her oldest sister's husband) Sarah remained single, Margaret became Mrs. David Robbins, and the youngest, Rebecca, became Mrs. Robert Hume.

The family had been confirmed in the High Episcopal Church of England, but there being no such church in existence in the Johnstown area they went to the Rock Prairie Church. Here is where Robert Hume chanced to spy the downcast eyes and slender form of the youngest daughter, Rebecca Kerr, as she passed through the doorway of the "Scotch" church on a Sunday morning. He was heard to remark, "That's the girl I'm going to marry!" He contrived to find out who she was and marry her he did.

The preceding information was received from Mrs. Kenneth Hume Bick and Mr. Ralph Anderson.



TEACHER'S DAILY REGISTER.--FOR THE TERM

Winter Term.

REED LINE-BUSINESS, DONOHUE & HENNINGSEN, CHICAGO.

MONTHS OF

NAMES OF PUPILS

Date

Age

Number

November

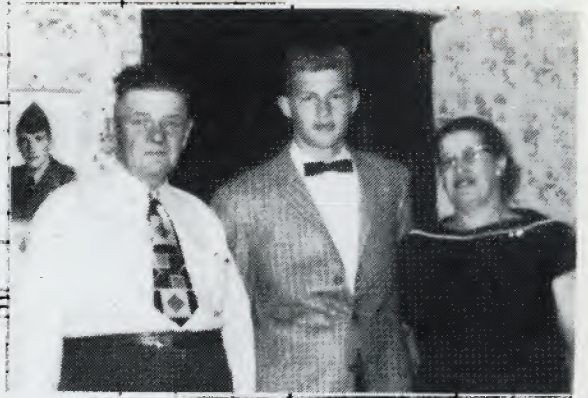
December

Humes and Andersons went to the same school, Maple Corners.

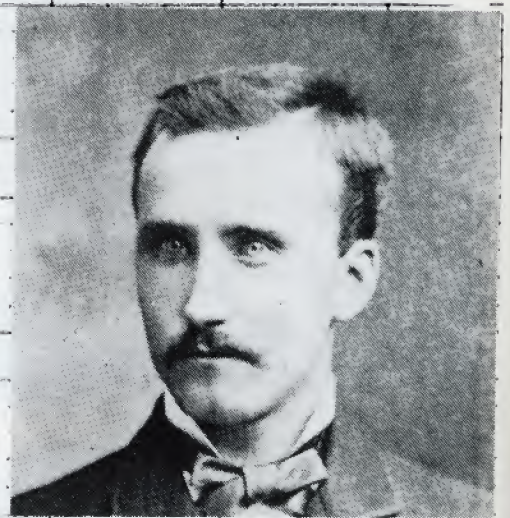
Mrs. and Mrs. Paul
While Pearl Smith
school, she got to know
married. The Maple
land, was often called
daughter of James and

away

Number	Name of Pupil	Age	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
1	Matilda Anderson	12																					
2	George Hume	10																					
3	Thomas Hume	14																					
4	Rosie Berch	11																					
5	Thomas Anderson	11																					
6	Carlyle Goddard	10																					
7	Willie Berch	10																					
8	Walsh Anderson	7																					
9	Johnnie McQuade	12																					
10	Eugene McQuade	6																					



Mrs. and Mrs. Paul Bobolz, pictured with her second son. While Pearl Smith was a teacher at the Maple Corners school, she got to know James Morton, whom she married. The Maple Corners school, being on Morton land, was often called "Morton College." This is the daughter of James and Pearl Smith Morton.



Wm. Anderson



Matilda Anderson



Zillah Kerr



Margaret Kerr



Sarah Kerr, Elizabeth and Tom McDowell



Standing, left to right --Howard, Bessie, Jennie, Robert Took, Jr. Seated -- Hannah, David, Robert Tonk



Margaret, Gladys, Dave Robbins.



Agnes, (Mrs. Robert McDowell.)

CEMETERY CENTER JOHNSTOWN

John A. Pickett was the first burial in the cemetery in 1839. The organizers of the Johnstown Center Cemetery Association were: H. C. Morse, W.B. Dodge, Andrew Barlass, James McKnee, David Barlass, H. B. Johnson, J.A. Young, Henry Cowie, John McArthur, David Woodstock, Stephen Newbury, G. Skinner, W. A. Pickett, and E. G. Newall. These men met in the Johnstown Center Church on Sept. 28, 1861 to form a cemetery association. Stephen Newbury was appointed chairman, W. A. Pickett, secretary of the meeting. It was voted to call the organization the Johnstown Center Cemetery Association and designate the annual meeting to be held the last Monday in September.

James McKnee, H. C. Morse, and Andrew Barlass were the first trustees. The original plot of ground was 8 by 12 rods. Six additions have been made to the original plot.

Soldiers of five wars are buried there: The War of 1812, Civil War, Spanish American War, World War I, and World War II.

The Johnstown Center Cemetery grounds were conveyed to the Johnstown Center Cemetery Association at the annual April town meeting of 1862.

THE NEW ENTRANCE TO THE CEMETERY



This Scotch pine was planted by the Johnstown Center Cemetery Auxiliary and dedicated to the Scotch pioneers.

The story of a place is written in its woodlands,
The story of a race is written in its gravelands
The cement that holds the two together
Is the lilacs and the heather.

This story was begun in 1861, with the establishment of the Johnstown Center Cemetery Association with Stephen Newbury at the head and W. A. Pickett with the pen.

The following notes are taken for the most part, from the minutes of said organization, chosen from the record at ten year intervals.

1871 "Andrew Barlass was elected president, H. B. Johnson, treasurer, and Elija Dickinson, Secretary.

1881 "It was decided to build a fence around the cemetery and to obtain right-of-way 2 rods wide to the Milwaukee Road for an entrance."

1891 "Report of the treasurer: balance on hand \$16.43."

1901 "Mrs. Fannie Walker purchased and paid for Lot 2 Block 7."

1911 "No meeting held for lack of voters."

1921 "Thomas Clark interment in Lot 7 Block 7."

1931 "Trustees are instructed to look into the matter of oiling the gravel on the road leading to the cemetery."

1941 "Called to order by P. H. Morse, J. F. Clark elected secretary for three years."

1951 "Interment of James Beaton in Lot 4 Block 17."

1961 The story of a place is written in its woodlands
The story of a race is written in its gravelands
The cement that holds the two together
Is the lilacs and the heather.

by Erchal McLay,
written for the 100th anniversary



First "work bee"

Mrs Minnie Morse
 Mr Ivan Morse
 Mrs J. S. Hall
 Bob Hanthorn
 Tom Hanthorn
 Robert Took
 Mr & Mrs. Arthur Harris
 Frank - McElhonor
 Harold Wark
 Margaret Paul
 John Hill
 Curtis Austin
 Kenneth Austin & Son
 Mr & Mrs David Bell
 Mrs. Lyle Mauchinney
 Douglas & Karen M.
 Helen & McJoy
 Mrs. Frank Mauchinney
 Sylvia Mauchinney
 Carl Arnold
 Isabelle Penner
 Lililak Penner
 Mrs. Leslie Godfrey
 Mrs. Walter Scham...
 Mrs. Geo. Arnold

Robert & Barbara
 Fred Scott
 Mrs John McJoy
 Helen & Burlass
 Mrs. George Johnson
 George Johnson
 Douglas Mauchinney
 Richard Burlass
 Herbert Torick
 Mrs. & Mr. Allen C. Jones
 Anna Mary Jones
 Clifford Zanton
 Walon W's
 Mrs. Ervin Anderson
 Mrs. Clifford Zanton
 Bill Zanton
 Mrs. Quill Servant
 Bill Moore represented
 J. C. Hall with mower
 Mrs Margaret Harris
 (day before)



FIRST WORK BEE!



New Cemetery Entrance ^{May 30} Dedicated at Johnstown ¹⁹⁵⁶

JOHNSTOWN CENTER. — An elaborate program was given at Johnstown Center town hall Memorial Day, coupled with dedication of the attractive new entrance at the 117-year-old Johnstown Center Cemetery. Members of the cemetery association decided some 25 years ago to erect such an entrance, but because of the depression were unable to do so.

Contributions from some 115 persons, funds raised at card parties and a brush party made a total of \$1,509.77 which was used for the entrance and to blacktop the long drive. A cement retaining wall will be built later this summer along the drive.

The Rev. Carroll Hill, pastor of Rock Prairie Presbyterian Church, gave the invocation and the dedicatory prayer for the Memorial entrance. Members of the congregation recently raised \$100 to have the 104-year-old marker of their first pastor, the Rev. George Lamb, relettered at the cemetery.

Glenn Jones, president of the association, spoke briefly. Robert Mansur sang "Faith of Our Fathers" accompanied by Mrs. Ross Mansur. Mrs. John Paul, Milton Junction, read a poem "Our Own" written for the occasion by Maude V. Dickinson, Madison. Messages

from friends and comments were read by Mrs. Harold Ward.

Douglas George Mawhinney, 12-year-old soloist, sang "In The Sweet Bye and Bye" accompanied by his sister, Karen, 10, following which the audience joined in singing "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Prof. D. N. Inglis, Milton College, gave the main address of the day, followed by the Rev. Mr. Hill's dedicatory prayer and the recessional, "Fling Wide the Gates."

Ellen Pember, great-great-granddaughter of John Appleton Pickett, whose burial was the first in the cemetery in 1839, officiated at the ribbon cutting ceremony. Theme for the ceremony was "Come for all things are now ready," the text used in the parlor of Pickett's grandparents in 1779 at a first church service in Bradford, Vt.

Richard Spaulding, Janesville National Guardsman, opened the cemetery portion of the program by blowing assembly from the hilltop after the National Guard and members of the audience marched to the entrance, led by flag-bearer Roger Morse, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Morse, present occupants of the farm from which

their forebears gave the land from the cemetery.

Miss Pember cut the red, white and blue ribbon at the entrance and the group marched up the drive to the graveside of Dr. William Rockwell. Dr. Rockwell came to Johnstown in 1860 and practiced until his death in 1908, the longest service record of any doctor in the township. His wife, the former Mary Lyman of Palmyra, studied medicine after their marriage and became one of the first women doctors in the county. A native of New York state, Dr. Rockwell studied medicine under Dr. H. N. Gregory in Fort Atkinson. During the years the county farm was located in Johnstown Center he served as its physician.

The National Guard firing squad closed the ceremony. Capt. Ray Kath was in charge of the unit.



These hard working women were among 44 Johnstown folk who turned out this week to beautify their cemetery. From left, Mrs. Stuart Paul, Mrs. I. G. Hall and Mrs. John Hill. In foreground is the fallen stone of John A. Pickett, one of the founders of Johnstown, who died in 1839. His is the oldest grave in the cemetery. The pylon at rear bears the names of three teen-aged children of John and Mary Putnam—Francis, Edwin and Abigail—who died in 1841 and 1842. The parents followed their children in death about 15 years later.

A report on the previous activities of the association and its hopes for the future were included in a letter sent out in 1956.

"Care has been taken of the Johnstown Center Cemetery since the first two burials in August, the summer of 1839. Many of the pioneer families are scattered or have left no descendents. Along with our justifiable pride in these stalwart pioneers, problems have arisen. The cost of upkeep has arisen steadily; only the interest from the principal can be spent. The interest amounts to approximately \$250 per year; to our forefathers this would have seemed a magnificent sum. Assessments have been slow coming in. Our officers have done well but there hasn't been enough money to stretch over the rising cost of upkeep and the inevitable repair. May we pause here to pay tribute to all officers, past and present, who have given of their time and energies. We owe them much.

"We are pleased to make the following report. The spring of 1955 a special meeting of the Johnstown Center Cemetery Association was called at the Johnstown Town Hall. This meeting was attended by twenty-seven people. Mr. Glenn Jones, Janesville, was elected president of the Association, to succeed the late John McLay. Robert Barlass and Andrew Barlass were re-elected treasurer and secretary respectively. There was discussion on perpetual care and annual assessments. A committee composed of Miss Helen McLay, Mr. David Bell, and Mrs. Walter Scharine was appointed by the president to revamp the books. Two of the very interested persons who attended this meeting have since passed away: James Carr and David Bell.

Forty-eight workers participated in a successful clean-up bee at the Cemetery the latter part of June. It would be difficult to measure the results of this "bee" in financial returns which would be sizeable, or the joy of working and accomplishing together.

"Members of the Scotch Church raised \$100 for the purpose of re-lettering the monument of the Reverend George Lamb, first pastor of the Rock Prairie United Presbyterian Church. This relettering is being done at the present time.

"September 27th, 1955, the Annual Association meeting was held at the Town Hall and attended by eighteen people. Miss Helen McLay reported that her committee still had many contacts to make due to the difficulty in tracing "lost families."

"The president appointed Mrs. Russell Tarrant general chairman for money raising projects. To date there have been three card parties. A total amount of \$181.80 has been netted. \$28.80 was cleared from the sale of Wisconsin Calendars. The money made in the above manner is kept under a Special Fund for needed equipment and repair. Everyone who has worked and contributed to this Special Fund will be listed in the Decoration Day Program Booklet. Three more occasions for the above purpose have been planned. The response and cooperation

has been very gratifying.

"Now for a request. Plans were laid at the September meeting for erecting an appropriate entrance at the Cemetery. We are setting up a "Memorial" to build the entrance way and earnestly hope this may be a reality by Decoration Day. The echo of the motion had barely died away when several generous contributions were offered.

"What can be done on the proposed entrance will depend entirely upon the response from this letter. Some families plan to give as one family unit in memory of parents, grandparents or other relatives; some have divided loyalties; many have financial obligations in the upkeep of other cemeteries; problems and questions will arise. Each must follow his own dictates.

"Russell Tarrant is "shopping" to purchase bricks at cost and the hiring of a brick layer.

"We cordially invite you to help us plan and attend a special Memorial Service this Decoration Day at Johnstown Center Cemetery."

HERE ARE THE NAMES OF SOME OF EARLIEST PURCHASERS OF LOTS IN THE JOHNSTOWN CEMETERY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the JOHNSTOWN CENTER CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, a Wisconsin Cemetery Association, located in the Town of Johnstown, Rock County, Wisconsin, has given uniform care for five (5) consecutive years and more, to the following described lots in said Cemetery; that the owner or person having charge of each of said lots is set opposite to each described lot; that the said Cemetery Association has had no known addresses for any of said owners or persons having charge of said lots during the last five (5) consecutive years and more; that the assessments on each of the said lots hereinafter shown remain unpaid for five (5) consecutive years and more:

NAMES AND LOT NUMBERS

Solomon C. Frink 1/4 Block 16, Lot 25
John Bennett 1/4 Block 16, Lot 6
Daniel McKellips 3/4 Block 16, Lot 5
H. D. Wilkins Block 9, Lot 5
Dunegan Ludwig Block 9, Lot 6
Beerhle Block 11, Lot 5
Wm. Rockwell Block 11, Lot 8
Kingsley (Payson) Block 12, Lot 3
Macgowan Block 12, Lot 4
A. P. Farham Block 19, Lot 2
Ludwig Diedrich Block 20, Lot 2
Gotthelf Steink Block 21, Lot 3
Herman Trirrin Block 5, Lot 3
James McArthur Block 5, Lot 1
Wm. Harvey Block 6, Lot 1
Duncan Block 6, Lot 8
Andrew Anderson Block 6, Lot 9
Wm. Gulvin Block 6, Lot 10
A. Chesmore Block 6, Lot 11
F. Schistgan Block 6, Lot 4
James Morton Block 6, Lot 5
H. C. Darling Block 6, Lot 2
George Walker Block 7, Lot 2
Joseph Boviall Block 7, Lot 14
Wm. Millard Block 7, Lot 15
Theodore Weyer Block 8, Lot 3
Yerkie Block 8, Lot 14
Asa Millard Block 8, Lot 10
Hannah C. Fleming Block 8, Lot 15
Herman Von Strichian Block 8, Lot 15
Mrs. L. O. Stewart Block 8, Lot 12
Arthur Phillips Block 2, Lot 12
Frank Walker Block 2, Lot 15
Frank Walker Block 2, Lot 10
Alex McLean Block 3, Lot 15
Leonard Komos Block 4, Lot 3
James Gentle Block 13, Lot 2
D. W. Briggs Block 17, Lot 6
D. P. Staples Block 15, Lot 13
W. P. Fellows Block 16, Lot 28
Geo. Skinner Block 16, Lot 29
C. S. Groesbeck Block 16, Lot 11
John Smith Block 16, Lot 8
Elyga Dickinson Block 16, Lot 7
Robert Barlass Block 16, Lot 12
John Berbeck Block 16, Lot 30

John Verbeck 3/4 Block 16, Lot 25
Solomon C. Frink 1/4 Block 16, Lot 25
John Bennett 1/4 Block 16, Lot 6
Daniel McKellips 3/4 Block 16, Lot 5
E. C. Ainsworth Block 16, Lot 4
E. Haskins 1/4 Block 16, Lot 4
Unknown Block 16, Lot 23
John Stoddard Block 16, Lot 23
Duncan Graham Block 16, Lot 24
Ball 1/4 Block 16, Lot 24
David Osborn Baker 1/4 Block 16, Lot 21
Wheeler (South) Block 16, Lot 16
Wilson (North) Block 16, Lot 16
Woodstock Block 16, Lot 15
Phinaes Stevens Block 16, Lot 3
L. Hushbrook Block 16, Lot 43
Unknown Block 16, Lot 43
T. P. Haskins Block 16, Lot 44
Joseph Fellows Block 16, Lot 19
F. E. Anderson Block 16, Lot 38
Detterich Block 17, Lot 5
James Trotter Block 13, Lot 3
Belden Block 13, Lot 20
Saahr Renolds 3/4 Block 13, Lot 20
Belden Block 13, Lot 20
Sarah Renolds 1/4 Block 13, Lot 20
Wm. Dagget Block 13, Lot 7
Andrew Barlass Block 13, Lot 6
Louis Cornelia Stickley Block 13, Lot 24
Frank Gifford Block 13, Lot 13
A. O. Gifford Block 13, Lot 14
Moses Rolfe Block 13, Lot 10
M. Thompson Block 13, Lot 11
A. Millard Block 13, Lot 12
C. Young Block 14, Lot 11
Wm. A. Raymond Block 14, Lot 1
M. C. Stanley Block 14, Lot 2
Thomas Caldo Block 14, Lot 13
Oliver Tyler Block 14, Lot 6
Alex McLean Block 14, Lot 7
Andrew Weber Block 14, Lot 4

Notice is hereby given that from and after the publication of this NOTICE for three (3) consecutive weeks the title to all unoccupied parts of each of the above described lots, will pass to the said JOHNSTOWN CENTER CEMETERY ASSOCIATION and may be sold and the proceeds to be a fund for the perpetual care of the occupied parts of said lots; all in accordance with the Statutes of Wisconsin, in such case made and provided.

Dated this ninth (9th) day of September 1957.
JOHNSTOWN CENTER CEMETERY ASSOCIATION
By Mrs. Minnie Morse,
Secretary

OUR OWN

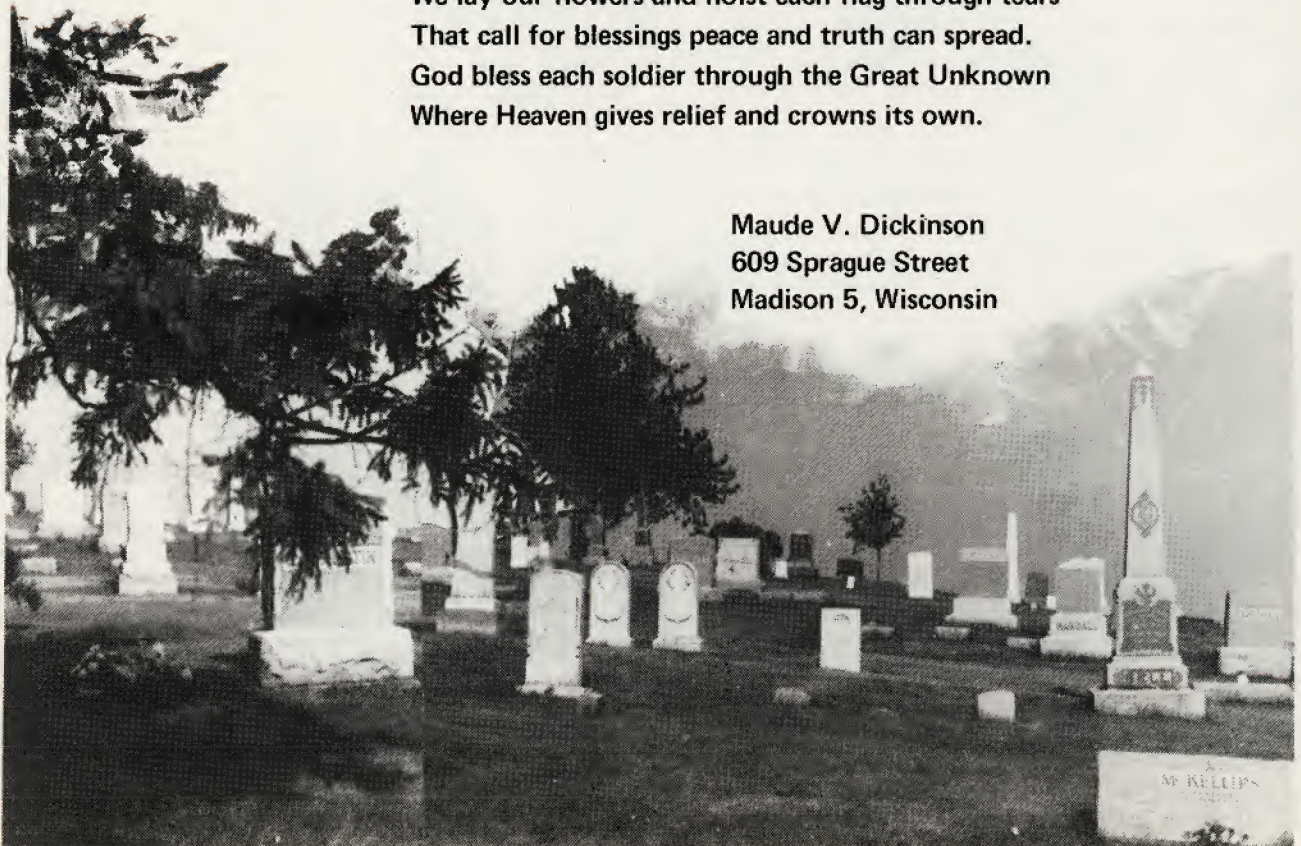
Calmly they rest! Upon this quiet hill
That slopes to meet the highway's set of sun.
There is no verbal greeting; soft words still
Protect a zone of hallowed peace well won.
Eternal May we like to think dwells there
And peace of mind that fills the perfumed air.

Calmly they sleep! To them earth's sun has fled,
And moon and stars have vanished far from sight.
The amber dawn, the drift of sunset's red,
And fields with garniture of green invite
A picture beautiful upon a rise
Of earth that seeks to meet the gallant skies.

Calmly they wait: the brave, the learned and true,
The commoners of life, and gifted souls,
The burdened ones who failed to quite outdo
The strain of frontier life and play its roles.
Joy sadness, perseverance marked their way
And we, the offspring, honor them today.

Calmly they live within our thoughts and years.
Today in tribute silently we tread;
We lay our flowers and hoist each flag through tears
That call for blessings peace and truth can spread.
God bless each soldier through the Great Unknown
Where Heaven gives relief and crowns its own.

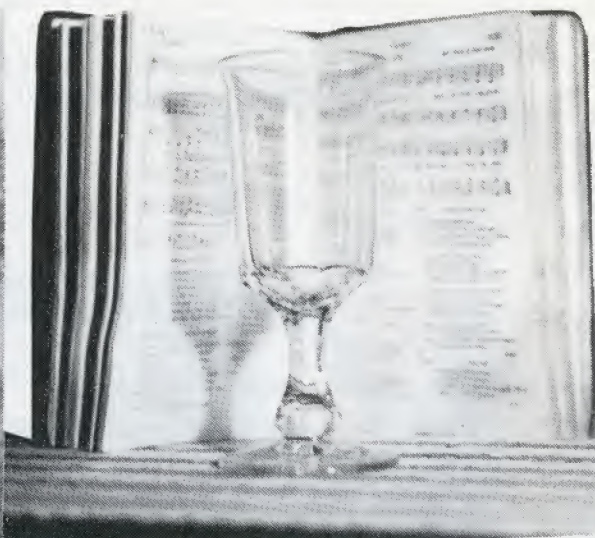
Maude V. Dickinson
609 Sprague Street
Madison 5, Wisconsin



OLD JOHNSTOWN CHURCH



↑ In the background is the Congregational Church of Old Johnstown.



Communion cup and hymnal used at the Congregational church at Old Johnstown.

Nov. 1, 1859 a Congregational Church society was formed. The minister was L. M. Thompson. Jan. 29, 1851, the land was deeded from John A. Fletcher. Trustees were instructed to pay the minister, Rev. H. H. Dixon, \$250.00 for his yearly salary. The Cemetery Association was formed in Dec. 1850 and the land surveyed by O. P. Fox. The past few years there have been no services at the church, however, the cemetery is well taken care of.

Mrs. P. J. "Hetty" McFarlane
written in 1919

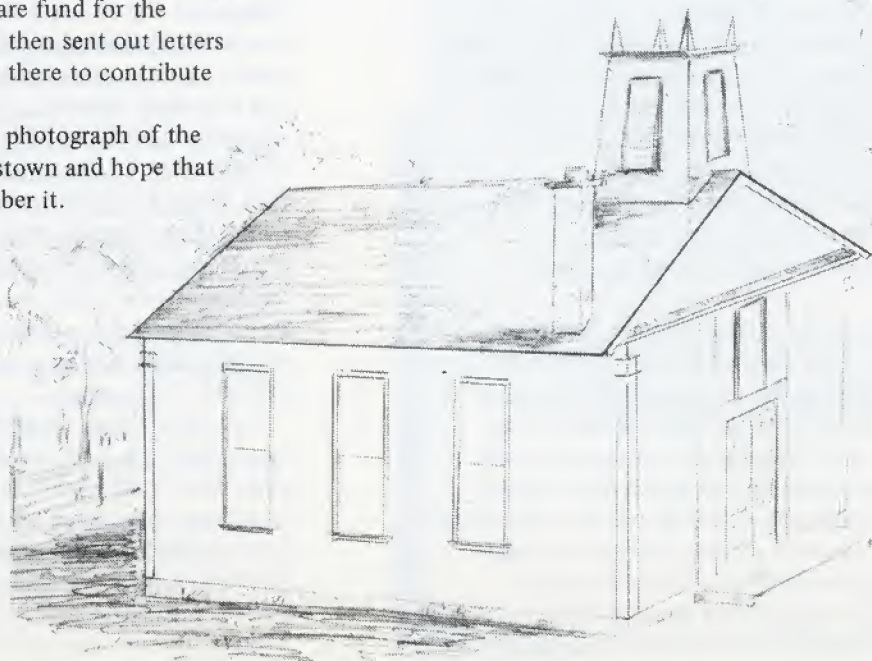
The church building at Old Johnstown was sold after the 1900's to the Jay Taylors and the bell was sold to the Richmond Church for more money than the building. This money became the perpetual care fund for the Old Johnstown Cemetery. Will Zuill then sent out letters asking the relatives of people buried there to contribute to the perpetual care fund.

We were unable to obtain a good photograph of the Congregational Church at Old Johnstown and hope that this sketch is as some of you remember it.

Sat. Jan. 30, 1858—A regular meeting of the church was held. . . . Resolved that a sufficient sum of the funds of the church be appropriated to purchase an additional plate for Communion Service, two cups and an additional chair.

Sat. May 4, 1861 —Church meeting and Preparatory lecture held this day. . . . On motion of Rev. H. H. Dixon it was unanimously Resolved, That the deacons of this church be instructed when furnishing the cup for communion table, to invariably procure the *fruit of the vine*, and as far as practicable, *pure wine* manufactured from the grapes in this country.

D. R. Spooner
Clerk



ROCK PRAIRIE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



Rock Prairie United Presbyterian Church today, a sketch done by Mae (Mrs. George) Arnold.

1971 Rock Prairie Church History

Compiled by Mrs. Andrew Barlass (Mae Summers)
in 1947 and updated in 1971 by Grace McLay

Various historical and economic factors influenced the coming of the Scots to found the Rock Prairie settlement in the middle of the last century. Scotland has never had enough resources, mineral or land, to provide a living for all the energetic male children born within her borders. After the union with England in 1707, many took service abroad with the government in commercial and fighting services of the Empire. Wherever they settled, Australia, Canada, Asia, South Africa, Argentina, they made their mark out of proportion to their numbers.

In the 1830's when the incredible news came to the agricultural region in the farming country of Central Scotland around Sterling that in America fertile prairie land at \$1.25 per acre was being made available in the states formed out of the Northwest Territory, the rush to embark at Glasgow was on. The land hungry farmers, to whom land purchase was denied by the strict inheritance laws favoring the large land owners, packed their most valuable possessions, even bidding farewell to their families in many cases and braved the hardships of the voyage across the Atlantic to New York. Some packed

in a sack of oatmeal for emergency rations during the six weeks' trip.

From New York the usual route westward was via the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes to Milwaukee, Wis. Milwaukee was not only the site of the busy government land office, but the port for shipping products of the prairie, mainly wheat. The farmers made the 60-mile trip with their lumber wagons on the "plank road," which has been replaced by County Trunk A and Route 15. Some immigrants were fortunate in getting a ride back to the Prairie with their new neighbors.

By 1850, 3,500 Scottish born people were widely distributed in Columbia, Milwaukee, Rock and Waukesha counties. Before many years, the United Presbyterian churches had been organized in Columbia, Waukesha, and Milwaukee Counties which continued as a Presbytery until the 1958 merger.

After the "claim" had been established, the immigrants turned their efforts to building homes, which in the first years was for protection and shelter. Some of the first homes were half-faced sheds, with sod and marsh pressed into the chinks in winter. Next came log homes about 14 feet square, with a fireplace. As the settlers prospered, more spacious homes were built from stone and lumber. Religion with the Scot goes hand in hand with thrift

and industry. From the first Rock Prairie was a Sabbath keeping community. With their Calvinistic training from their membership in the Established Church of Scotland (the kirk), they welcomed the visit of Rev. John W. Morrison in the summer of 1847, a missionary of the Reformed Church of Scotland. Hearing that the settlement was being established, he was ready to help the community with their religious life.

The only religious organizations in the community were a Congregational church at Mount Zion and another at Emerald Grove both under the care of one minister. None of the Scots united with them although they attended the services and contributed to the support of the minister. Rev. Mr. Morrison persuaded them that the Reformed Presbyterian was as nearer to their home church than any other denomination, so it was agreed to organize a congregation. This was done on July 10, 1847. John Menzies, Robert Barlass, and David McLay were elected for the lifetime terms that prevailed at that time. There were thirty-two charter members.

Names on the early church rolls include: Lambs, Menzies, McFarlanes from Perthshire; McLays, Moores, Zuills from Stirlingshire; Barlass, Gentles from Kinrosshire; Haddens and Browns from Haddingtonshire; Duthie from Kincardineshire; Barlass and Mortons from Fifeshire; Clark and Jamiesons from Aberdeenshire; Mouats and Youngclauses from the Shetland Islands.

ROCK PRAIRIE CHURCH BUILDING SITE:

Within a few years site for a church was found which was purchased from Shuball Farr--96 square rods--in section 20--Johnstown. Mr. Farr was a son-in-law of Daniel McKillips, one of the early land owners on the Prairie, who came out from New England.

Later the parsonage was built in 1889 on land purchases from the George Carey's. Mrs. Carey was a descendant of Shuball Farr. The site is located on the north east corner of Emerald Grove road and County Trunk A junction.

The Rev. George M. Lamb, a young man but recently ordained, became pastor in 1850 but served only two years because of failing health. He died in 1852 and is buried in the Johnstown Center Cemetery. In 1854 the Rev. Andrew Walker assumed charge and served until 1867. The church was built in 1859. The Rev. R.G. Wallace served from 1867 until 1874, during which time prayer meetings and the Sunday School were organized with Jeremiah Mouat as first superintendent.

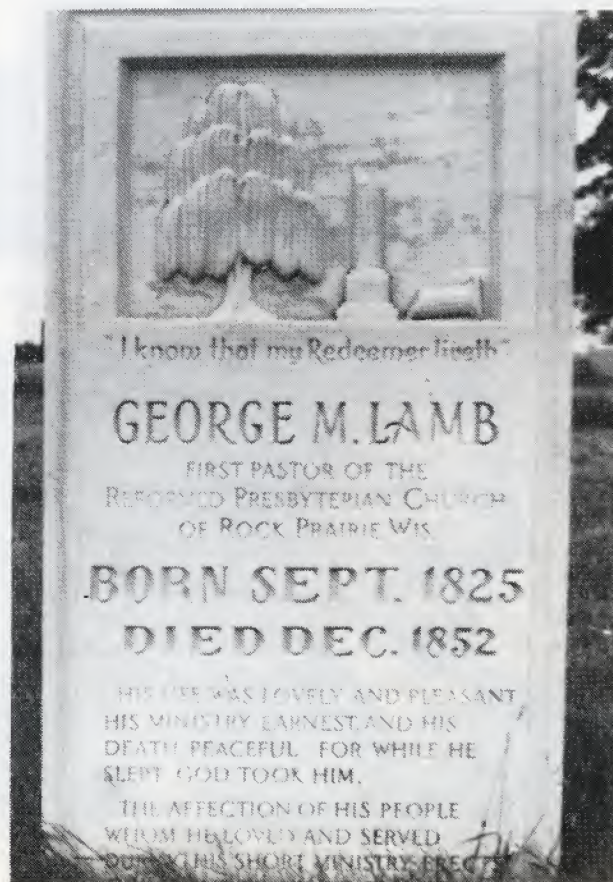
Previous to this, the Rev. Curtis of the Emerald Grove Congregational Church held a Sunday school in the school house just east of the church, a community affair, not connected with our church. It was in 1867 that the congregation voted to unite with the United Presbyterian Church of North America.

The Rev. Danald McLachlan came in 1874. Instrumental music was installed in the Sunday School in 1884 with Mrs. Vankirk, the former May McGregor, as organist, and James Menzies leading the singing. Mr. McLachlan left in 1886 and supply pastors preached until the spring

of 1888 when the Rev. T.W. Monteith became pastor. He served for one year. Under his direction the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized which later united with the Young Peoples Christian Union. The parsonage was erected in 1889. In 1890



First known view of the Church, from a drawing in the 1873 atlas of Rock Co.





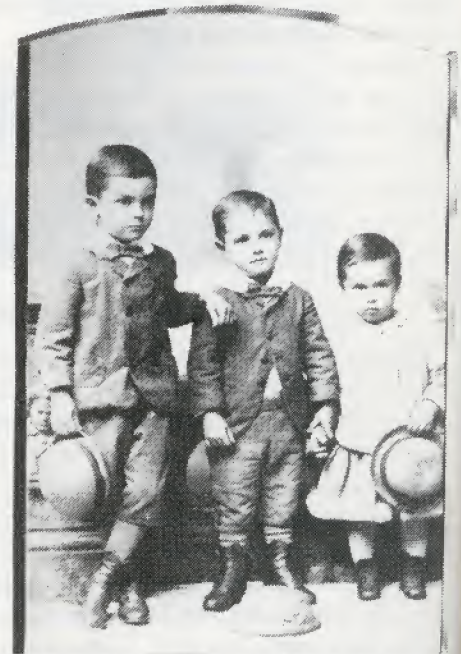
Unknown minister's family. We assume this to be the family of the Rev. Gammel Wallace, for the photo was found in the collections of Mary Etta Lamb, Robert Wallace Lamb was named after the Rev. Robert Gammel Wallace.

the Women's Missionary Society was organized with Mrs. Robert Barlass as first president. The church flourished greatly under the pastorate of the Rev. S.G. Huey, who was minister from 1891 until 1905. The Child's Mission Band came into being in 1892 and was known as "The Busy Bees." The church became too small for the needs of the growing congregation and it was enlarged in 1897. The redecoration was the occasion of the golden jubilee service on October 31, 1897. The congregation met in the Johnstown Church while the remodeling was in progress.

Following the resignation of Mr. Huey the church was without a settled pastor until the coming of Rev. F. O. Ross, who assumed charge in 1908 and served until 1910. The Rev. C.R. Forsythe followed, leaving in 1912. In December 1912 the Rev. C.Y. Love answered a call to the local church and served until 1918. In the



Interior of "Scotch" Church during the kerosene light days.



Montieth boys. The Rev. Monteith became pastor in 1888 and served about one year.



James Z. McLay



Mrs. David McLay.



David McLay

summer of 1914 the church building was raised and basement rooms fitted. A lighting plant was also installed.

During the year 1916 a Cradle Roll department was instituted with Mrs. Love as superintendent, and in this year also we had our first annual congregational meeting and dinner. 1917 marked the organization of a home department and of the Reliance Sabbath School Class with ten charter members.

The Rev. Karl Megchelsen became pastor in 1919. A bell was purchased from the abandoned church at Old Johnstown and installed in the belfry in 1920. The King's Daughters, the young women's missionary society, was organized in 1923, to be reorganized in 1930 as the Blanche Beattie Mission Circle. Electricity came to the church and parsonage in 1924. Mr. Megchelsen promoted a daily vacation Bible school in 1926 to become an annual event. The parsonage was modernized with a pressure water system and bathroom in 1927. Mr. Megchelsen continued as pastor until the spring of 1929 when he felt compelled to resign because of impaired hearing.

In September of 1929 the Rev. E.E. Beattie, who had spent five years as a missionary in India, was installed. During his pastorate the pension plan was adopted in 1930 and the 85th anniversary observed. Mr. Beattie resigned in 1938, and in 1939 the Rev. E.G. Holborow was called. The Kate Hill Girl's Mission Circle was organized in 1942 with Mrs. Holborow as leader. Mr. Holborow resigned in December 1942.

Supply pastors preached until January 6, 1944, when just before services were to begin, a fire broke out in the basement of the church and the whole structure was in grave danger. Heroic efforts of two fire departments, members, friends and neighbors brought it under control. The result was remodeling and renovation.

The Rev. Reginald C. White became pastor on June 1, 1944, preaching his first sermon in the newly redecorated sanctuary on July 11, and served until 1954. In February of 1947 we dedicated an electric organ which is a great aid in our worship. Thus ends one hundred years of God's blessing. "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

During the quarter century that has elapsed since the Centennial Observance in 1947, various changes in daily and community life have occurred at ever increasing tempo. Greater mobility for all affected membership turn-over, church-going habits and support. Many rural churches over the nation closed or merged with small neighboring churches. Now town-rural plans are being developed by all denominations to make all possible use of all resources of plants and leadership.

Mobility has also made it possible for ministers to benefit by frequent fellowship with their fellow ministers. Church leaders have profited by more regular attendance at Presbytery and inter-denominational meetings. Young people have gained by the ease of enrolling in church camps and conferences over the state. Women's groups have not only participated more widely in their

denominational conferences but in such related organizations as Church Women United.

Rev. Carroll Hill succeeded Rev. R. C. White in the Rock Prairie church, bringing a wide background of pastoral experience and that of college administration at Milton College. He was thus prepared to be an able guide for the Rock Prairie Church as it left its small United Presbyterian fold 250,000 members in 1958 to merge with the larger Presbyterian denomination which became in that year the United Presbyterian Church in The United States of America.

Joining the United Presbyterian Church in 1867, nine years after its formation in the United States, the Rock Prairie Church forsook some the features that had characterized it for decades. These features included singing the psalms exclusively in worship, not affiliating with secret societies and holding the national record for a time of being the most generous giver to church needs-per capita. To this day United Presbyterians who grew up with the Psalter sing Psalms more readily than hymns which they did not come to know until early this century.

From being in a Presbytery of six or seven churches, The Rock Prairie church joined the Milwaukee Presbytery of over 50 churches, there by becoming a part of the Synod of Wisconsin with about 200 churches.

The older members sometimes longed for the simple friendliness of the small denomination but welcomed the resources and outreach of the 3 million member church of which they became a part.

Following Rev. Hill in the pastorate in 1964, Rev. Roy Fox brought his experience from an Indian mission - church in Oklahoma. The church by then realizing the need for modernization of the church plant and enlarged facilities for work with young people, the congregation voted to raise funds for a \$50,000 educational unit which was built, then dedicated in June 19, 1966. In 1971 the indebtedness was completely paid off, thanks to the generous legacy left by Mrs. Helen Menzies Sutherland to the church. Her grandfather, John Menzies, who left Aberfeld, Perthshire, Scotland in 1844, was one of the original session of the church elected when the church was organized in 1847.

In 1968, Rev. Lawrence Thompson came from Illinois to serve the Rock Prairie church until 1970.

Rock Prairie's survival from territorial days, its present devoted leadership and loyal membership about 200, has continued to be a center of religious life in the community, the answer to the prophets of doom who said the rural church had served its purpose.

The Rock Prairie church will be 125 years old in 1972. The neighboring Congregational Church at Emerald Grove, where the Scots worshiped before their own church was built, will observe its 125th anniversary in December, 1971.

With the history of faithful leadership and well-founded support through the years in both churches, it is the hope and prayer of all that the Lord may bless and guide these churches into increasing Christian service into the next century.



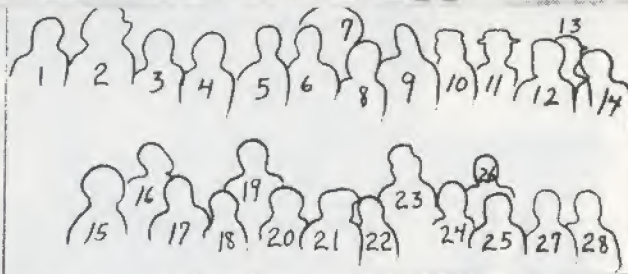
Vacation Bible School July 2, 1925



Rev. Beattie.



This plaque was erected in front of the church as a memorial to Mrs. C. L. Rye, Whitewater, Wis. who died in Sept. 1940. Peter Nelson, brother of Mrs. Rye and his family donated the memorial which was dedicated June 18, 1941. The sign is decorated with iron grillwork fashioned by the manual training class of the Janesville High School. Rev. E.G. Holborow was minister then.



1- Mary Mansur, 2- Christina McLay Carr, 3- Lette Howorth, 4- Isabelle McLay Craig, 5- Elsie ———, 6- Margaret Clark, 8- Catherine McLay, 7- Florence Barlass, 9- Elizabeth Pratt, 10- John Barlass, 11- Arthur Howarth, 12- John McLay, 13- James Hadden, 14- Ivan McLay. Bottom Row; 15- Stuart Mair, 16- Jeanette Lamb, 17- Catherine Hadden, 18- Anntoinette Clark, 19- Mary Etta Lamb, 20- Kirkland McLay, 21- Gordon McLay, 22- Robert Mair, 23- Margaret Barlass, 24- Marion McLay, 25- Freddie Pratt, 26- Luella Scheutow, 27- Isabelle Youngclause, 28- Margaret Austin Wilson. These children took part in Children's Day exercises July, '09.



The Women's Missionary Society was formed in 1890 with Mrs. Robert Barlass as first president. Standing left to right -- Mrs. Mae Summers Barlass (Mrs. A.J.), Mrs. James Menzies, Mrs. James Mair, Mrs. J.R. Hadden, Mrs. James Z. McLay, Mrs. Robert Barlass, Miss Sadie Hadden, Mae Clark, Mrs. D.J. McLay. Seated -- Mrs. S.G. Godfrey, Mrs. C.M. Barlass, Mrs. Wm. Menzies, Mrs. Agnes Clark, Mrs. Margaret Barlass (Mrs. Andrew), Miss Maggie Morton, —————, Mrs. Wallace Lamb.

WISCONSIN.

JANESVILLE.—Smiles and tears, handshakes and embraces, exuberant good fellowship and sorrowful regrets marked the farewell reception accorded Rev. S. G. Huey and family at the home of Robt. Barlass upon the afternoon and evening of New Year's Day, 1906. After a pastorate of nearly fifteen years over Rock Prairie church the tie has been severed, and Mr. Huey goes to the Grand avenue church, St. Louis. The thought of separation brought with it to the good people of Rock Prairie a keen realization of their loss and an intense appreciation of the value of the ministrations they have enjoyed. These feelings are not confined to the members of the congregation, but are general throughout the community, and even among those outside of its bounds, who have felt the force of his personality. As an expression to these feelings they gathered in large numbers to tender their good-byes, and, as a further expression, gave to Mr. Huey and family a solid gold watch, one dozen silver forks, one dozen silver teaspoons, silver bread tray and other silverware, besides table linen and a pocketbook with \$68 in cash. These gifts were presented through Mr. Jas. Menzies on behalf of the congregation, Mrs. Jas. Menzies on behalf of the W. M. S., Miss Christina Barlass on behalf of the L. M. S. and Miss Jean Hadden on behalf of the Juniors. These representatives, in a pleasing manner, briefly reviewed the work of the pastor and his esteemed wife, and voiced the appreciation of the people for their influence for good, their zeal in the cause they represent and their success in building up the congregation materially and spiritually. The recipients, in their thanks for the gifts, dwelt more particularly on the sentiment of the donors, which prompted their presentation, and spoke very feelingly of the bonds of love which are indissoluble, although material ties were being severed. Mr. Huey leaves behind him a harmonious and prosperous congregation of 202 members, whose custom it has been to pay salary promptly on time and in advance, including which they have contributed for work at home \$19,326 and for work away from home \$12,082. Although it is with many regrets on the part of the people that he goes to a new field, yet he carries with him their best wishes for success and happiness, and they cheerfully recommend him to his St. Louis congregation as a preacher of power, a faithful pastor and a man "whose heart God touched."



Rev. S. G. Huey

EW ROCK PRAIRIE PASTOR WELCOMED

Rev. F. O. Ross and Wife Guests of
Honor at Reception in Home of
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Menzies.

On the evening of May 11 the Rock Prairie Congregation welcomed their new pastor, Rev. F. O. Ross and his family by a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Menzies. The spacious house was beautifully decorated for the occasion and the tempting refreshments served by the ladies were in perfect harmony with the pleasant summer night. James Menzies addressed the pastor in behalf

Every woman belonged to the Women's Missionary Society. They used to put on a chicken supper for the people from town to make money. Mae Summers Barlass was often asked to make a chicken pie to furnish for 30 people. She took the chicken meat from the bones and cooked it all in one large roaster that fit in the oven of her range. Almost all of the food was prepared in the homes for the church kitchen didn't have cooking facilities enough. There would be mashed potatoes, bisquets, squash and pumpkin pies, for the supper was usually held in the fall. One year Bert Austin furnished a whole steer for the ladies to prepare for their supper. There were pickles and relishes, jellies and other goodies from field and garden. The townspeople were served first if their wasn't enough room and mostly there wasn't; and then the local patrons could eat. Hot water for doing the dishes was brought from home in large milk cans and the clean-up was soon completed.



ROBERT BARLASS. JOHN BARLASS.
BARLASS BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Punching and Shearing
MACHINERY.

Geneville, Wis. May 13th 1898

*10⁰⁰ Paid from Mr. S. G. Godfrey -
Ten Dollars - seat - rent - for R.P.U.P. Church
John Barlass Treas*

May 13, 1898, Reid from Mr. S.G. Godfrey -- Ten Dollars-seat-rent-
for R.P.U.P. Church --John Barlass Treas.



Five 50-year graduates of the University of Wisconsin from the Rock Prairie United Presbyterian Church. From the left--Robert Barlass, Isabelle McLay Craig, Christina McLay Carr, Elizabeth Lamb Jones, Grace McLay.



75th Anniversary of the church. Standing left to right--Wm. Hamilton, Belle Hamilton (Mrs. Wm.), David Clark, Archie Reid, Mrs. Jas. Menzies, Arthur McArthur, James Hadden, John Hamilton, Wm. Henke, (back of Wm.) George Cary, Mary McLay Reid (Mrs. Archie), Rev. S.G. Huey. Seated --Robert Clark, Mary Brown Traynor (Mrs. Peter Traynor), Mrs. Robert Clark, Mrs. David Clark, Mrs. Agnes More Clark, Mrs. Andrew Barlass, Mrs. Isabel Youngclause, Maggie Morton, Anna McGowan Todd. On ground in front--Rev. J. Wallace McGowan, Wm. Brown.



HOME TALENT ..CONCERT..

Rock Prairie Church, March
14, 1905, 8:00 p. m.

PROGRAMME.

Quartette, *Selected*
John Clark, Mrs. Geo. Cary, Mrs. E. R.
Boynton, Mr. Geo. Cary.

Soprano Solo, "Little Rag Doll," *Still Harcourt*
Miss Helen D. Menzies.
(Christina and Isabel McLay with dolls.)

Violin Solo, In the Village by the Sea. *Crawford*
Mr. Frank Barlass.

Vocal Duett, Led by the Voice of Jesus. *Hart*
Mabel and Ruth Mawhinney.

Waverly Mandolin Club of Janesville.

Reading, *Selected*.
Miss Beryl T. Bell.

Little Buttercup,
Miss Mable Mawhinney.

Ladies' Quartette, Old Folks at Home. *Softer*
Mrs. Geo. Cary, Mrs. J. Z. McLay, Mrs.
D. J. McLay, Mrs. E. R. Boynton.

The "Rumatiz,"
Mr. John Clark.

Waverly Mandolin Club.

Afton Water, *A. Howe*
Mrs. Jas. Z. McLay.

Quartette, Old Oaken Bucket and Good
Night Ladies.
Mr. John Clark, Mrs. D. J. McLay, Miss
Agnes Mawhinney, Mr. Robert Hadden.



Rock Prairie Church Choir: during pastorate of Rev. S. G. Huey 1891-1905. Standing, left to right, William Menzies, R. John Clark, Mrs. George Cary, Miss Margaret Youngclause, Mrs. Gordon Gilfillan, Mrs. George Cary, Mrs. Fred Sutherland, Mrs. Grace Youngclause Duthie, J.R. Hadden, Mrs. William Haight. Seated left to right: Mrs. D. J. McLay, Mrs. James Z. McLay, not known, Mrs. E. Ray Boynton.

One of the Rock Prairie Scots was upset about the plan to get an organ for the church. A friend commented: "When auld Willie gets to heaven, an it's no tae his likin' ---He'll no bide."

COMMITTEES:

EXECUTIVE—Graham R. McLay, President.
John McLay, Vice President.
A. J. Barlass, Treasurer.
Mrs. R. John Clark.
Mrs. Geo. Austen.

GENERAL PROGRAM—John McLay, chairman.

SPEAKER—Rev. Karl Megchelsen, chairman.
(D. J. McLay,
Geo. Austen.

GAMES—Robt. Lamb, chairman.
Bart Lloyd.
Harold Ward.
Bernice Taylor.
Margaret McLay.
Grace McLay.

BASEBALL—Jas. Hadden, chairman.
J. Barlass.
J. Caldwell.
Geo. McLay.

REFRESHMENT—W. B. Austen, chairman.
John Clark.
Kirkland McLay.
A. J. Barlass, treasurer.
Albert Boon.

ADVERTISING—Agnes McLay, chairman.
P. J. McFarlane.
W. A. Dean.
Chas. Henks.
Mrs. Chris. Rye.
Mrs. J. C. Wixom.
Graham R. McLay.

RECEPTION—Mrs. J. Z. McLay, chairman.
Mrs. John Clark.
Mrs. Geo. Austen.
Mrs. R. W. Lamb.
Mrs. D. J. McLay.
J. R. Hadden.
Robt. Barlass.
F. H. Arnold.

ROCK PRAIRIE HOMECOMING

and

NINTH ANNUAL

COMMUNITY FIELD DAY



Wednesday, June 21, 1922

AT ARNGIBBON

The Home of Mrs. J. Z. McLay

Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

PROGRAM

11:00 A. M.—Conducted Games.
12:00 M.—Picnic Dinner.
1:30 P. M.—Speaker, L. A. Markham.
2:30 P. M.—Conducted Games, Races, etc.
3:00 P. M.—Baseball.

Rock Prairie is a community directly east of Janesville, comprising a very level tract of land draining to Rock River. The prairie land ranges from three to five miles wide and extends east to Walworth County. Rock County took its name from the Big Rock at the southern part of Janesville, therefore Rock Prairie was a logical name for the level part, though there are no rocks at all, as one might at first suppose. Until LaPrairie was organized into a township, Rock Prairie included most of LaPrairie and parts of the townships of Harmony and Johnstown; now, only the southern parts of Harmony and Johnstown are generally included in the name. The soil is some of the best in the State of Wisconsin. It is an interesting fact, that the men making the first government survey, pronounced it a dense swamp and did not trouble to examine it. Though now it is considered some of the best land, the first settlers did not take it up, because of lack of fuel and supposed difficulty of getting water. Most of it was taken up by 1850, and largely by ancestors of families now living here.

Foremost among factors influencing the development of Rock Prairie Community has been the Rock Prairie United Presbyterian Church. It was organized in 1847 as a Reformed Presbyterian Church with 32 members. Rev. Geo. M. Lamb was first pastor and was here for about two years. The first building was built in the summer of 1859. This

stood until it was remodelled in 1897, being enlarged and a heating outfit put in. In 1914, this building was raised and the basement enlarged into a diningroom and kitchen, and a lighting plant installed. Some of the affiliated organizations are the Sunday School with a membership of about 125; the Young People's Christian Union; the Junior Society; and the Men's Club. The present church membership is 156. Rev. Karl Megchelsen has been pastor since the fall of 1919.

Rock Prairie Y. M. C. A. Group was organized in 1913, the first year of Rural Y. M. C. A. work in Rock County. It was one of the few rural groups that did not have a village or town as a center. There were about 18 members. It was established under the direction of Mr. L. A. Markham, first County Secretary in Rock County, and the County Committee, of which Mr. J. Z. McLay was chairman. The group has been functioning nearly every year since. The past season its activities included basketball, baseball, Bible study, etc., under the direction of Mr. J. K. Arnot, who is the present County Secretary.

It was in connection with a Y. M. C. A. Father's and Son's baseball game that the first Community Field Day was held, in 1914, at the farm of J. Z. McLay. The idea was taken up and fostered by the Men's Community Club and has since been an annual event in which everyone is interested. With one exception it has been held each year at Arngibbon. Attendance has ranged from 150 the first to about 700. Among speakers who have addressed the gatherings have been Dr. L. C. Randolph, Hon. Chas. K. Everett of the Wisconsin Agriculturist, and Prof. Hall of University of Wisconsin. Usually a home talent ball game has been held and volley ball games, besides various other contests.

The object of the day is to foster the Community—get-together spirit. Everyone is welcome to come and visit with everybody else and enjoy themselves.

ROCK PRAIRIE NOTES: UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Interview with Mrs. Fred Sutherland (Helen Menzies)
February 12, 1966.

Mrs. Sutherland was the daughter of James Menzies and Mrs. Menzies. These are notes from her recollection of the stories her father told about pioneer days and early church history. See Vol. I p. 72 for the Menzies family story.

Mr. James Menzies was a long time member of the session. He also served in the State Legislature and on the Rock County Board.

ROCK PRAIRIE CHURCH NOTES

The Sunday School was organized about 1870. Instrumental music was first used in the Sunday school with some objections. Soon a request was made for an organ in the sanctuary, to replace the leadership of Andrew Barlass, who used a tuner as precentor. There was disagreement about the use of the organ between David McLay on one side and Wm Hamilton on the other with Rev. McLachlan in between. However, an organ was secured and used.

In 1889 the parsonage was erected. Rev. and Mrs. Huey occupied it in 1891 until 1906.

In 1897 the church was remodeled and enlarged using funds left in a legacy by Alexander Bell. The remodeled church was dedicated at a special service. In 1899 the church was struck by lightning.

In 1906 a hot air furnace was installed. In 1917 the basement of the church was raised and furnished. The ladies of the church served the first annual meeting dinner there "in a very pleasing and efficient manner." Funds came chiefly from the David McLay legacy of \$1000. (Cost \$2100.)

The 75th anniversary of the church was observed in August, 1922 when Rev. Karl Megchelsen was pastor. The 85th anniversary was observed in 1932 when Rev. E. E. Beattie was pastor.

The 115th anniversary was observed under the pastorate of Rev. Carroll Hill in 1962. R. John Clark reminisced about the early history of the church as he recalled it.

On June 19, 1966 a new educational unit, valued at \$50,000 was dedicated, Rev. Carroll Hill making the chief address. The service was taped, especially to include the reminiscing of the former pastor, Rev. R.C. White. A new photo taken by the Janesville Gazette depicted the enlarged building in summer surroundings.

Mae (Mrs. George) Arnold, whose artistic talent produced the sketch of the church at the beginning of this article and who is currently President of the Women's Association.

Typical Story of the last century

A Scottish father said to his son: "I've reared ye strict, Jamie. I'll no keep ye frae sinnin' —that I know. But it'll aye keep ye from enjoying till the day ye die."

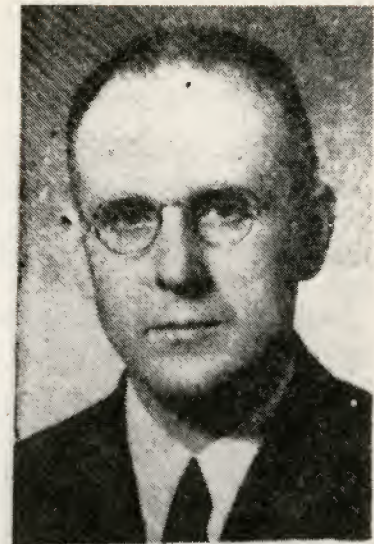


Andrew Barlass, of the Scotch Church, member of the State Assembly, 1875.



These two ladies, twins, appear in many of the church photos. They are Mrs. Barlass and Mrs. Menzies.





REV. REGINALD WHITE

Rock Prairie Church: 35 year members - 1949. Merle McCartney, Arthur Howarth, Earl Kemp, Mrs. Emory Kemp, Mrs. Agnes McLay Hadden, Edith Kemp, Mrs. R. John Clark, Helen McLay, Mrs. Harold Ward, Mrs. Leslie Godfrey, Mrs. Glenn Jones. Front row - left to right - Robert Brown, Frank Arnold, Mrs. Frank Arnold, R. John Clark, George McLay, Mrs. Frank Godfrey, Miss Jessie Menzies, Miss Bernice Taylor, Mrs. Wm. Bell.

return to Peace de Hay

LITTLE PEOPLE'S LESSON PICTURES.

THIRD QUARTER. JULY 12, 1908.

Vol. 17, No. 3. PART 2.

Saul Chosen King. -- 1 Sam. 10:17-27.

Samuel called the people together at Mizpah. He talked to them of God's goodness in the past. The people had rejected God as their king and asked Samuel for a king to rule over them. Saul was chosen king. The Lord told the people where Saul was hiding. When the people found Saul they called "God save the king." A band of men whose hearts God had touched went home with Saul.

1. Where did Samuel call the people together?
At Mizpah.
2. About what did Samuel talk?
Of God's goodness to them in the past.
3. For what had the people asked?
For a king to rule over them.
4. Whom had they rejected as their king?
God.
5. Who was chosen king?
Saul from the tribe of Benjamin.
6. How did they find Saul?
The Lord told them where Saul was hiding.
7. What did the people shout on seeing Saul?
"God save the king."
8. Who went home with Saul?
A band of men whose hearts God had touched.
9. Did all the people want Saul to be king?
Some despised him.

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SAUL CHOSEN KING

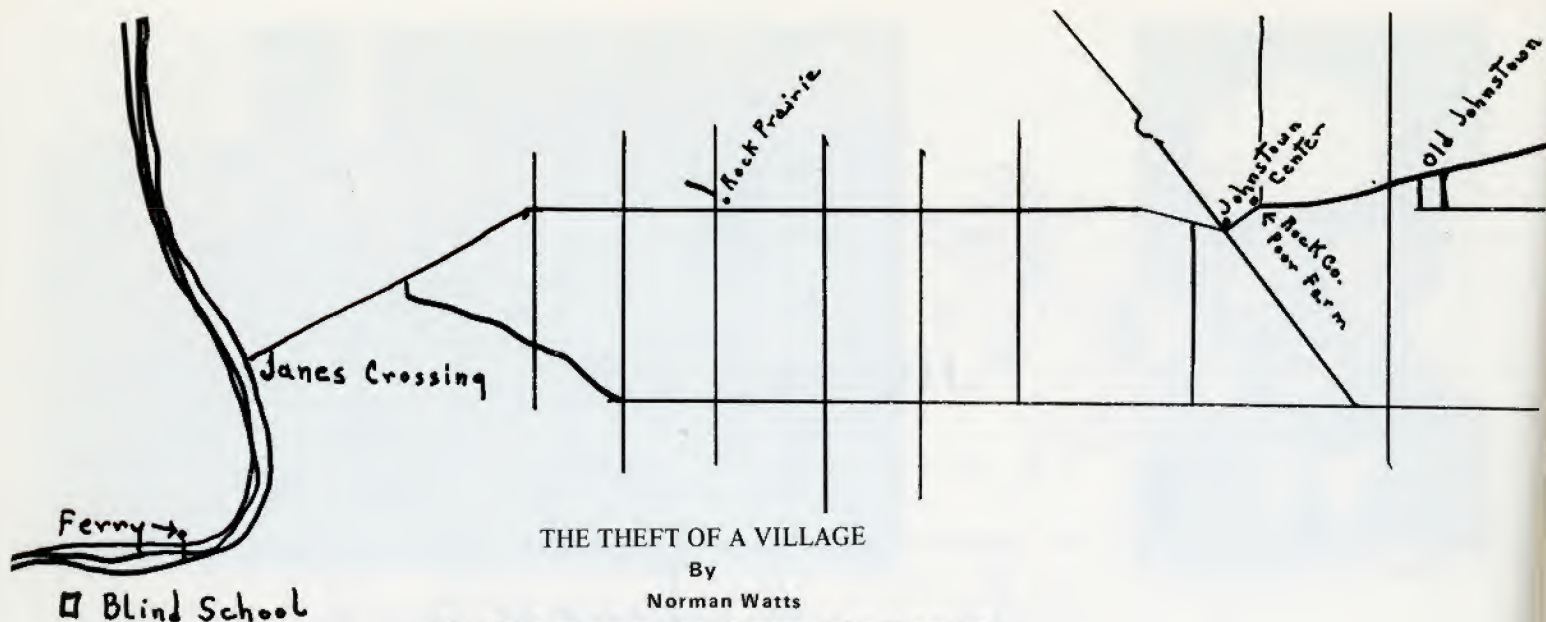
1 Sam. 9:19, 17:27.

GOLDEN TEXT.—He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God.
11 Sam. 23:3.

Sunday School card given to the children of the Scotch Church in the early 1900's.



Scotland's Motto: Here's tae us
Wha's like us
Nobody...



The time is from 1835 to 1972, a group of bicyclists (or rather quadricyclists as their vehicles have four wheels) are walking from the school for the blind to the old ferry landing at Big Rock, which is about a stone's throw away. Their wheels are made for two people to ride, as half the number are unable to see. They pause at the old ferry to get better organized for their trip.

This ferry connects Rock Port with the south shore of the river, near St. John's Cabin. There is a current here, which the ferry operator used for power to operate his ferry. There was a rope fastened to a tree across the river, and to a big rock on this side. With this rope passing through a pulley on the side of the boat, the current would slowly move the ferry to its destination by swinging the boat sideways; however, it has served its purpose and is now rotting on the shore.

They mount and slowly pedal, going half way around the public square at Rock Port. Then they take the road up the river to Janes Crossing, where an ore wagon is being loaded on the ferry. There was plenty of room for them, but Mr. Janes told the ferry man to make another trip for them, as the team began to snort at these "vehicles of speed."

We headed toward the depot at the end of Walker Street and one of the students said, "It is already there," as he could hear a strange bell ringing. We marveled at his hearing—he was right, for the crew was already starting to load wood on the small car in back of the engine.

The instructor from the school told us the odd design of the track is called a wye, and he explained to us that it was used to turn the whole train around. In the East (before his accident) he had seen many trains, or at least several of them.

They put two canvas sacks in one of the cars, and again he told us that it was mail, and that in the East, a train

going down grade has gone a mile in one minute. Of course we knew that nobody could get his breath going that fast.

One of the train men climbed on top of the train; up there was a wheel which he turned, a wheel on each car. One of the cars had windows in it. With a ring of the bell and a hiss of steam the train moved forward a few lengths, then backed up for a ways. Starting forward, it went by us headed in just the opposite direction. Going up Walker Street, we came to the territorial road, and here is the Harmony Post Office. It is a busy place now, with soldiers using part of it for a recruiting station. While the instructor is getting a two cent stamp, we listen to a prospective recruit talking.

In answer to the Sergeant's questions he says, "My home is at Sentinel in the Town of Summit. I work in the pinneries at Necedah, about twenty-seven miles from home."

"Janesville being the second largest City in the State, is known to have many wealthy people, but why didn't you enlist with the Lemonweir Minute Men, Captain Dawes' Company?"

"I am exempt from military duty, but the amount of money offered me to serve in this man's place was so large I could not turn it down. In fact, the man whose place I am taking believes he can serve his country better at home, by making land available to raise more food to feed our soldiers. Thus, both of us will be doing our duty."

The instructor having fixed a two-cent stamp to the letter and mailed it, asked to have one of his chains greased.

We started rolling along the busy road. Coming to the Haberli' Hollow, we dismount and hold our vehicles back. The pathmaster is repairing the water breaks. There are four of these "thank-you-moms" before we come to the corduroy stretch at the bottom.

The heavy ore wagons have cut in so that some of the

logs are showing. Jim, from the school, calls our attention to the various flowers and plant life that can be smelled, but the only thing I can smell is a skunk cabbage the wheel has just crushed. Stopping to let a horseback rider get his skittish horse by, we saw that he was a Methodist Circuit Rider. We could tell by his face that he was enjoying, rather than enduring his religion. He bade us God Speed nor did he look with disdain at our worldly vehicles. A preacher from over around Ogden, found his horse was lame one Sunday, so he rode one of his converts' bicycles to church. The church board didn't know whether to discipline him for this worldly act until one old deacon asked, "Did you enjoy it?"

Getting out of the hollow was the most tiring of the trip. Had it not been for leading some skittish team by we would not have had to dismount from there on. The view from the crest of Mount Zion was well worth the effort of the gentle rise. The instructor and students were enjoying the atmosphere. A lesson in ungratefulness was brought to our attention, when we called our friend's attention to a couple of Winnebagos skirting the edge of about the only timber around here.

Jim said, "We bought this land from them, we also gave them a large tract of land West of the Mississippi River, plus financing their trip there. "Indian Givers," now little groups are returning. So far as I am concerned they could give them back LaPrairie, what good is it? No timber to build cabins, no wood to burn, no water for stock. If it wasn't for this road between the lake and the shot tower at Helena, there probably wouldn't be these few people living this close to it.

At the Kemp homestead, the stage driver was taking a sack of mail into the Rock Prairie Post Office. We were well satisfied that we didn't have to pass them on the road, for their teams aren't as timid as the ore hauler' teams. They go by you in a hurry taking the lions share of the turnpike, giving you the choice of the brush on either side of the road.

As we approached the road that connects Prairie-du-Lac with Waterloo (where Mr. Harvey has his flowering mill) a funeral was approaching the crossroad. We put our bicycles in the grass beside the road and approached on foot. We told our blind friends just when to remove their caps. There were, I believe, more carriages than I had ever seen at a funeral. Rather than to show disrespect, we followed along on foot to the cemetery, which was a short distance from the crossroad. There, tied to the hitching posts, was the Army team and carriage. I don't know what command was given, but as the coffin was carried through the gate three soldiers came to attention with a flag unfurled. A drummer made a rolling sound on his drum, he didn't look to be over fourteen years old. I recognized one of the men by the grave as the Post Master from Fairfield. Whether he was there because he was the first Post Master in Rock County or was a friend of the departed, I didn't know. Had we known what was coming next we would have warned our blind friends. They were quite startled when they heard three volleys fired. As the close friends of this man who had served in the war of Eighteen Twelve were filling the grave,

the Post Master was telling the livery stable man that he would place another of those iron markers. According to my count, there were already six scattered through the graveyard.

We stopped at the schoolhouse. It must have been recess, for the teacher came out with a large hand bell. The nine kids were very interested in our up-to-date vehicles. The school master informed us that each of the eight schools were equipped with a Webster unabridged dictionary. Then at a shake of the bell our spectators vanished into the schoolhouse.

Before we started out the instructor briefed us about our mission. "Don't ask those villagers anything pertaining to our mission. Above all don't tell them what we suspect. It would antagonize the one village and embarrass the other one. Could be the services of all four doctors would be used to patch up heads. Just keep your eyes open and we will do the same with our ears."

The sculptor, at the marble works, had just finished a tombstone with a carving of a hand, fingers closed, save one which pointed upward. The instructor told us what it meant -- but looking farther I found that all of them pointed up.

We described a building that set back away, part of which had bars on the windows. He told us it was no doubt an alms house and insane asylum. Coming to a hotel we washed at a long bench loaded with basins. A boy (the one they got from the State School) passed the towel to each of us as we finished washing.

The table we sat down to probably would serve about sixteen people. The regular boarders grabbed their mustach cups off the shelf and took them to their tables. The low hum of people eating was broken by a man telling his hired men not to eat with his fingers, to use his knife instead. Then he resumed saucering and blowing his coffee. The woman across from me was telling that she approved of the minuet, the square dance she could tolerate, but some lady from the East introduced the fox trot. The women all said it was disgusting. Even the man from Turtleville whistled (perhaps encouraged by his own product). She would let her daughter, Wendy, go, but would go along so she could report anything out of the way to the descent people of the village. Isaac, who was replenishing the sawdust in several boxes said, "When I walk among the dancers scattering meal on the floor, it reminds me of the rhythm of the gang plank where I used to unload sacks of peanuts."

The instructor pushed a half dollar in my hand, and we departed by the rear door. The victuals were good, but I got back very little change from the coin. The outside conveniences were huge; this one would accomodate four grownups and a child. There appeared to be another one like it over by the stable.

A huge horse tank was next to the town pump. Before leaving the village the teamsters would water their animals, the ox drivers also watered their oxen. Close by were the hitching rails, this was a beehive of activity. There were as I named them for the instructor, umbrella repair men, knife grinders, two Strangites and three women headed

for Voree, tinkers, a couple Jewish pack peddlers, a Russelite with his sack of tracts, the drayman from Childs with his yoke of oxen, and a boy waiting to carry the mail by horseback to the lady Post Master at Smithton. There was also a fish seller from Teotsa, charcoal haulers, ore haulers crawling from under their wagons with their buckets of tar getting ready to grease the axles, a dentist, a Millerite waiting for the sun to set so he could repair his harness, a seller of medicine, which would cure consumption, tape worm and summer complaint, one of Burr Robin's Circus trainers looking at horses, an old man with a dulcimer, and horse traders. At this last word the instructor's face seemed to brighten.

"Let us leave, I have enough information. It will be sundown in another hour."

It was getting cool and we made good time getting to the foot of Mt. Zion. I had to tell him that it was difficult to see the cycle in front of me. He gave the order to fill the founts of the lamps with coal oil. We thought we had brought a pint for just such a moment, but it was gone. He had us empty what little oil was left in our vehicle, into the front one. It proved ample for that one. Taking a twig, he secured it to the frame of the front vehicle, and let the twig touch the spokes of the wheel. He told me to change places with him. Telling the driver of the lead vehicle to try to maintain an even speed we started up the grade. I marveled at how he could follow the sound of the spokes striking the twig. At times, brush from the side of the road would strike me, but he seemed to have an uncanny way of sensing the right time to move his head to the side.

Many fears passed through my mind: suppose the driver of the lighted vehicle had to brake quickly, what would happen if we threw a wheel, even the chance of striking a skunk made me shudder. The thought came to me that if there was a dull light in back of the first vehicle, I could follow that same as my fellow cyclist followed the sound of the clacker. Then embarrassed by such a silly thought, I was glad that my friend could not read my mind, or could he? Something you wouldn't use again in a hundred years. The idea is to see where you are going, not where you have been.

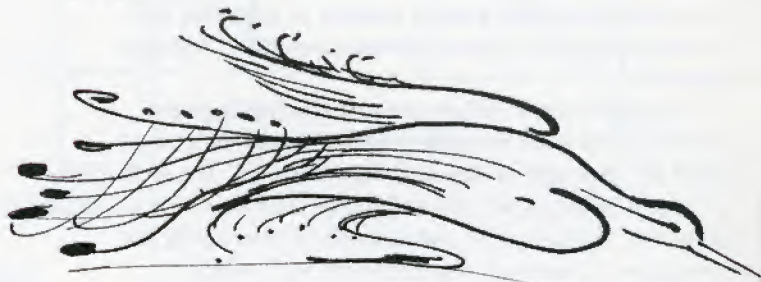
Then stopping at the top of the hollow he said, "We will walk down the grade."

I walked to the rear of the vehicle and held back a little. He explained that it would be easier to ride, but a chain might come off, and we would remain there until we were found by a Covenantor on his way to church the next day. He called it a chain reaction. We mounted again at the top of the hollow and gradually got up our speed. As we stopped at the school in Monterey, the sound of the St. Joseph's rapids was very good. The instructor explained to us that this was not a case of theft as he had thought, and to reveal it now would serve no useful purpose. In fact, it might create a distrust among the youth of any one over thirty years of age. So we bade them good night, and started walking to our homes in Wisconsin City, about a twenty minute walk down river, with a tired body, a bad case of sunburn, two dog bites, and saddle sores.

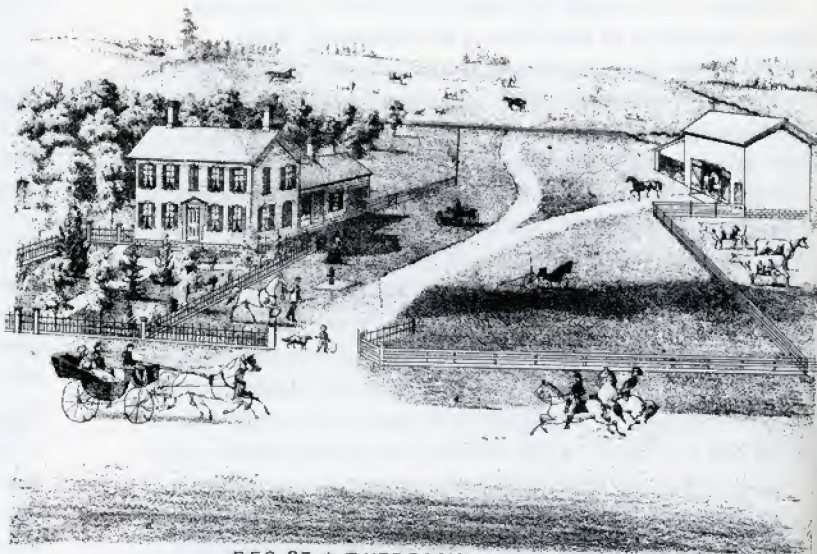
Oh, you say, "What happened?"

"They swapped villages," (without letting posterity know) In other words Johnstown Center is not Johnstown Center.

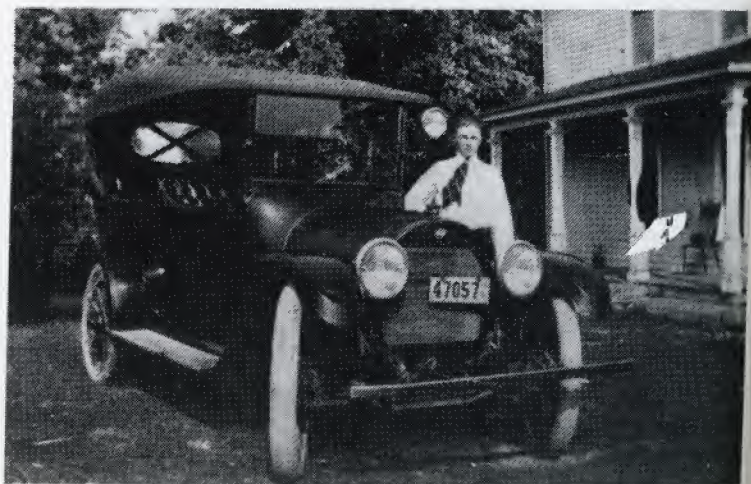
Ella Wheeler Wilcox claims the center as her birthplace, in "Shells", her book of poems. Let us go to an authority to find where it is located. In the Legislature Manual of Wisconsin (Blue Book) it shows us it is two miles farther from Janesville than its twin village--but I'm not going to tell them.



"ATLAS of ROCK CO, 1873" p. 21



RES. OF J. T. VERBACK.
J. E. CO. JOHNSTOWN TP. ROCK CO. WIS.



1st Car of Herman Schmaling. His son Bill is standing beside it.

NORTH JOHNSTOWN FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH



A chair from the North Johnstown Church.

When I was six or seven years old I lived in North Johnstown about the 1900's. There was a Baptist church that in later years changed to United Brethern. One Sunday right after church there was a baptism. Two Killiam sisters were baptised, and the Killiams hired girl. A trapdoor in the floor behind the altar was opened. There was a large tank of water beneath the floor with steps leading down into the water. The Minister, I think his name was Rev. Longfield, walked down into the water waist deep and the girls, one at a time, walked down about the same depth and the minister completely submersed them in the water. As they emerged, each one was wrapped in a rain coat and taken. They had been completely clothed when they were submerged in the water.

Mrs. Minnie Morse





As it looked just before the doors were closed for the last time, at the last meeting.

CEMETERY OF FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

NORTH JOHNSTOWN WISCONSIN

ORGANIZED BY EIGHT MEMBERS IN STONE SCHOOL HOUSE

JANUARY 23, 1843

Lot Nos.	Owner	Lot Nos.	Owner	Lot Nos.	Owner
76	BABCOCK, Truman	64	GRAY, Dexter	21	RICE, Thomas E.
70	BELKNAP, Rev. P.W.	66	GRAY, Nathaniel	50	RICHMOND, B.
62	BENNETT, John	81	GRAY, Robert A.	8	RICHMOND, David N.
30	BEVENS, Owen N.	65	GRAY, Wm. Henry	4	RODGERS, Mrs. Thomas
51	BINGHAM, Lucius	15	GREEN, G.	14	SEATON, Wm.
80	BINGHAM, Elmer L.	28	GRIGGS, Isaac	18	SMITH, Wm.
79	BINGHAM, Harold	29	GRIGGS, T.D.	19	SMITH, Wm. Jr.
13	BROTHERTON, Chauncy	71	GUNNISON, M.	59	SHUMWAY, Elijah
11	BULLOCK, Charles	53	HUBBELL, Samuel	75	SHUMWAY, Arnold E.
38	BULLOCK, Hiram	46	HUSKER, Anthony	76	SHUMWAY, George
37	BULLOCK, Samuel	16	JANES, Herbert L.	63	STANHOPE, Jane
52	BULLOCK, Levi	58	JANES, Horace L.	22	STORMS, Peter
53	BULLOCK, Emery	49	JANES, Wm. C.	67	STONE, Frank
55	BUNCE, B.	57	JANES, W.W.	67	STONE, A.R.
31	CARTER, Luke	26	JANES Wm.	68	STONE, F.
49	CARY, Eugene	27	JANES, Wm.	78	STONE, Elmer
34	CARY, Ephrain	24	JANES, John E.	36	VANNANSTRAN, Peter
40	CARY, Richard Rev.	60	JANES, Hiram	73	WARNER, Frank
35	CARY, Calvin	7	JOHNSON, Hannah A.	17	WHEELER, James
33	CARY, Benjamin F.	61	JOHNSON, Abeathar	12	WILLIAMS, Hiram
39	CARY, Richard Jr.	9	JOHNSON, Rose	1	WHITE
4	COLBY, D.A.	3	KRUGER, Arthur		
77	COLINS, George	56	LEONARD, Jarvis		
23	CONYNE, A.A.	72	LAVANWAY, Lewis		
47	DICKENSON, Ruben	6	NEWTON, W. H.		
48	DICKENSON, Ruben	54	OSBORN, Chauncey		
5	DRAKE, Nathan L.	44	PALMER, B.F.		
25	DRAKE, Sarah	45	PHILLIPS, Martha		
43	EASTMAN, Mary Castle	68	PHILLIPS, G.		
41	FERRIS, Wm. P.	69	PHILLIPS, G.		
42	FERRIS, Wm. P.	32	PRESTON, Wm.		
1	GOEHL-WHITE-CARY	2	REYNOLDS, Peter		
10	GOULD, Horace S.	20	RICE, Thomas E.		





By
Doris Gray



There is a tall evergreen tree growing in the North Johnstown cemetery marking the vicinity of its first burial - Sarah Bagley, who died Nov. 1, 1840. Who is Sarah Bagley? Little is known except that she was a member of the John E. Janes household - a cousin of Henry F. Janes, founder of Janesville. There are now five generations of the Janes family buried in this cemetery.

In the History of Rock County, published in 1856 is the following:

Churches in Johnstown Township

The Free Will Baptist Church, in the N. W. part of town, organized January 22, 1843. Present number of members 53. Worship in a convenient Stone School House. Rev. E. D. Lewis, Pastor.

In 1879, twenty-three years later, in the History of Rock Co. is the following:

JANES SETTLEMENT

Janes Settlement near Johnstown, derives its name from the settlement there in 1842, of the Janes family. It at present consists of the residences of about a dozen families and a church erected in 1861, by the Free Will Baptists, at a cost of \$2,000. It is a frame building with a seating capacity of about two hundred but the present membership is not more than one hundred.

The Janes family mentioned above was indeed one of the first families in that area which today is known as North Johnstown.

On February 13, 1839 a territorial act was passed organizing the Rock Co. separating it from the Racine county to which it had formerly been attached. It was then that Humphrey Janes and his sons Hiram and William had their land-claims in parts of sections 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 and 8, of Johnstown township, legalized.

Humphrey claimed a part of section 4 and parts of the N. E. and N. W. quarters of sections 7 and 8. Here he built a sturdy log cabin and sturdy it proved to be as it was used for a dwelling until 1916. It was then that the property owner, Dexter Gray, who used it for a tenant house replaced it with a frame house.

Williams' claim was directly north of Humphrey's in sections 5 and 6. He too, built a log house but sold it after a few years to Jarvis Leonard, who had arrived from Michigan. Leonard was the great-grandfather of Myrtie Banks Gray, wife of the above mentioned Dexter Gray.

Hiram Sr. claimed land in sections 5 and 8. In this way the Janes' owned land that extended one mile in length and also land that bordered the intersecting corners of five sections.

Reasons enough, that the place should be called, "Janes Settlement."

There was a creek in the S. W. corner of section 4, causing a jog in the road and also making a small piece of

little use. "Just the place to build a Community Building," shouted the land owners.

This building was to be made of stone hauled from a near-by stone quarry. This was the beginning of the Stone School House that was to be used for a school and a church from 1843 until 1861.

In September 1849, this land and building were sold to the School District No. 8, for \$10.00. Hiram Jr. made the sale since Humphrey and Hiram Sr. had died in 1845 and 1847 respectively.

By the year 1861 the church membership had grown to 152, far too many people to be accommodated on wooden benches during the hours of worship. It was then that a new frame building was built across the road from the Stone School House. John E. Janes who owned the land by this time sold it for \$25.00 and another \$25.00 for a parsonage two houses north of the church.

There are no school records of the years before 1867 but the Stone School House continued to be in use until the voters of the district voted to have a new building and in a new location farther east, called the Beven's School.

In a heavy leather bound book, written in beautiful script, is the following first entry:

"A list of the members of the members of the first Free Will Baptist Church in Johnstown, organized in the school house of District No. 8, January 22, 1843."

The list begins with the eight original members, Rev. Richard Cary, heading the list.

To read the names of this church roster, is almost like walking through the North Johnstown Cemetery, reading the names on the head stones. Three family names appear on the church roster throughout the life of the church - 1843-1918. These names are: Bingham, Newton and Gray. Each of these families are still land owners in the community and each is distantly connected with the Janes family.

Lucius Bingham joined the church in 1845. His first wife was a daughter of Hiram Janes Sr.

W. H. Newton's name appears on the record of members in 1871. His great-grandson, Kenneth Newton and his wife are decedents of the Janes family.

The name Gray, appears on the roster in 1858. A great-great grandson, Ross Gray is living on the Gray farm. His ancestor is Hiram Janes Sr.

The Free Will Baptist church was disbanded in 1918. The building was sold and the land returned to the original farm.

In 1926 the ninety year old land mark, the Stone School House, was razed, and the Janes families of long ago have moved away. Only the cemetery with the evergreen trees and head stones stand in mute silence, to mark the existance of the forefathers of the community, once known as the "Janes Settlement."

Hist of Rock Co. & S. Mech. Institute p. 85
Hist of Rock Co. 1879 p. 694
Free Will Baptist Church Clerk's Record, p. 344

STONE SCHOOL



In the background is the church and its horse sheds.



Carrie Gray, teacher



Elizabeth "Libbie" Gray, Edith Dickinson (Mrs. Henry Gray), and Luella Barnhart. Libbie taught at Stone and Plainview schools.



Lucy Gray (Mrs. Edward J. Norcross), teacher at Stone and Plainview schools.

YEAR	CLERK	DIRECTOR	TREASURER	YEAR	TERM	TEACHER
1866	J.E. Janes	H. L. Janes	E. C. Abbott			
1867	J. E. Janes	Peter VanNostran	E. C. Abbott			
1868	Nathaniel Gray	Peter Van Nostran	E. C. Abbott	1877	Summer	Frank Mack
1869	Roswell Stone	Peter VanNostran	E. C. Abbott	1877-78	Winter	Frank Mack
1870	Roswell Stone	Chaunsey Brotherton	Melvin Johnson	1878	Summer	Frank Mack
1871	W. H. Newton	Chaunsey Brotherton	Melvin Johnson	1878-79	Winter	Esther Osborn
1872	W. H. Newton	Chaunsey Brotherton	Melvin Johnson	1879	Summer	Elizabeth Gray
1873	W. H. Newton	Chaunsey Brotherton	N. L. Drake	1879-80	Winter	Elizabeth Gray
1874	David Johnson	Roswell Stone	N. L. Drake	1880	Summer	Elizabeth Gray
1875	Roswell Stone	Nathaniel Gray	N. L. Drake	1880-81	Winter	Della Wilton
1876	Roswell Stone	Nathaniel Gray	N. L. Drake	1881-82	Winter	Julia Palmer
1877	W. H. Newton	Nathaniel Gray	Elijah Shumway	1882	Summer	Eva Marquart
1878	W. H. Newton	Nathaniel Gray	Elijah Shumway	1882-83	Winter	Caroline Gray
1879	W. H. Newton	Nathaniel Gray	Elijah Shumway	1883	Summer	Eva Marquart
1880	W. H. Newton	Nathaniel Gray	Arnold Shumway	1883-84	Winter	Elizabeth Gray
1881	W. H. Newton	Nathaniel Gray	Roswell Stone	1884	Summer	Caroline Gray
1882	W. H. Newton	Nathaniel Gray	Roswell Stone	1884-85	Winter	Daisy Howard
1883	W. H. Newton	Ben Warren	Roswell Stone	1885	Summer	Esther Cole
1884	W. H. Newton	Ben Warren	Roswell Stone	1885-86	Winter	Miss Evans
1885	Henry R. Osborn	Ben Warren	Arnold Shumway	1886	Summer	Miss Evans
1886	Charles Fox	Eugene Brotherton	George Shumway	1886-87	Winter	Miss Dowd
1887	Orrin Bevins	Eugene Brotherton	Carl Newton	1887	Summer	Miss Dowd
1888	Mrs. O. Bevins	Eugene Brotherton	Carl Newton	1887-88	Winter	Miss Dowd
1889	Orrin Bevins	Dexter Gray	Carl Newton	1888	Summer	Miss Campbell
1890	O. N. Bevins	Dexter Gray	Carl Newton	1888-89	Winter	Mary O'Neill
1891	T. W. Martin Pro Tem	Dexter Gray	Carl Newton	1889	Summer	Elizabeth Gray
1892	Dexter Gray Pro Tem	Charles Fox	H. R. Osborn	1889-90	Winter	Elizabeth Gray
1893	G. L. Shumway Pro Tem	Charles Fox	Carl Newton	1890	Summer	Elizabeth Gray
1894	G. L. Shumway	E. Brotherton	Dexter Gray	1890-91	Winter	Eva Newton
1895	G. L. Shumway	Carl Newton	Dexter Gray	1891	Summer	Jennie Spaulding
1896	G. L. Shumway	Carl Newton	Dexter Gray	1891-92	Winter	Elizabeth Gray
1897	H. R. Osborn	Carl Newton	Dexter Gray	1892	Summer	Elin Palmborg
1898	H. R. Osborn	Carl Newton	Dexter Gray	1892-93	Winter	Edna Green
1899	H. R. Osborn	Carl Newton	Dexter Gray	1893	Summer	Miss Pellet
1900	O. N. Bevins	Carl Newton	Dexter Gray	1893-94	Winter	Bede Leonard
1901	O. N. Bevins	Carl Newton	Dexter Gray	1894	Summer	Bede Leonard
1902	H. R. Osborn	Carl Newton	Dexter Gray	1894-95	Winter	Miss Killum
1903	Glen Osborn	Carl Newton	Dexter Gray	1895-96	9 months	Gusta Pellet
1904	O. N. Bevins	George Shumway	Dexter Gray	1896-97	9 months	Mae E. Steele
1905	C. R. Newton	George Shumway	Dexter Gray	1897	1 month	Bede Leonard
1905	Eva Newton	George Shumway	Dexter Gray	1897-98	8 months	Mae E. Steele
1907	Eva Newton	T. L. Goodger	Myrtie B. Gray	1898	Fall	Anna Green
1908	A.M. Guernsey	T. L. Goodger	Dexter Gray	1898-99	Winter	Vera Thiry
1909	Am. M. Guernsey	Edward Bevins	Dexter Gray	1899	Fall	Lura Burdick
1910	A. M. Guernsey	E. J. Bevins	Dexter Gray	1900	Winter	Ida Shuman
1911	A. M. Guernsey	E. J. Bevins	Dexter Gray	1900-01	9 months	Maude Thiry
1912	A. M. Guernsey	E. J. Bevins	Dexter Gray	1901	Fall	Rosette Tess
1913	A. M. Guernsey	E. J. Bevins	Dexter Gray	1901-02	9 months	Alice Clarke
1914	A. M. Guernsey	E. J. Bevins	Dexter Gray	1902-03	9 months	Alice Clarke
1915	Myrtie B. Gray	E. J. Bevins	Dexter Gray	1903-04	4 months	Mable West
1916	Phil Bauer	E. J. Bevins	Dexter Gray	1904	5 months	Maude Whittet
1917	Herman Schmaling	E. J. Bevins	Dexter Gray Resigned	1904	Fall	Wallace Strait
1918	Clarence Newton	E. J. Bevins	J. J. Fanning	1904-05	Winter	Kittie McBride
				1905-06	9 months	Grace Oakley
				1906	Fall	Lottie Gray
				1906-07	Winter	Bessie Crandall
				1907-08	9 months	Kathryn McBride
				1908-09	9 months	Kittie Cole
				1909-10	9 months	Nancy Brown
				1910-11	9 months	Margaret Mullen
				1911-12	9 months	Hazel Driver
				1912-13	9 months	Hazel Driver
				1913-14	9 months	Esther Kammer
				1914-15	9 months	Clara Hull
				1915-16	9 months	Marguerite Fisher
				1916-17	9 months	Miss Malone
YEAR	TERM	TEACHER				
1866-67	Winter	Mary O. Hulse				
1867	Fall	Libby Thayer				
1867-68	Winter	Hattie Shumway				
1868	Summer	Esther Malzer				
1868	Fall	H. A. Salisbury				
1868-69	Winter	Hattie Thayer				
1869-70	Winter	George A. Jones				
1870	Summer	Emma Salisbury				
1870	Fall	Rose Maryott				
1871	Summer	Rachael Stowell				
1871-72	Winter	Caroline Gray				
1872	Summer	Edwin Bennett				
1872-73	Winter	Caroline Gray				
1873	Summer	Mary M. Hull				
1873-74	Winter	E. J. Norcross				
1874	Summer	Esther Osborn				
1874-75	Winter	Flora Williams				
1875	Summer	Flora Williams				
1875-76	Winter	W. A. Harvey				
1876	Summer	Alice Jarves				
1876-77	Winter	W. A. Harvey				



Class of Hazel Driver, 1911 — Back row, left to right - teacher Hazel Driver, Mary Fuder, Ruth Guernsey (Mrs. Dick Tratori), Florence Duckett, Willie McCann; Anne Fuder, Leila Gray (Mrs. L. E. Alehouse), Esther Duckett (Mrs. Cullen). Second row — Esther Dotr Clark, Mabel Guernsey, Jay Duckett, Doris Gray, Julia Duckett. Front — Harold Bauer, Willie Fanning, Forest Wenham, Clayton Guernsey.



Class of Mrs. Grace Oakley — 1. Mrs. Grace Oakley 2. Rob Shumway 3. Andrew Weber 4. Myron Warner 5. Belle Warner 6. Leona Fuder 7. Clarence Newton 8. Antonia Fuder 9. Mark Shumway 10. Harry Goodger 11. Anna Fuder 12. Hugo Garbut 13. Hilda Garbut 14. Mary Fuder 15. Fred Alwin 16. Robert Gray 17. Lulu Weber 18. Joe Langer 19. Lydia Langer 20. Louise Garbut.



JULIA MELINDA JANES

People by the name of Janes made a settlement in North Johnstown in 1842. A church was created in 1861 by the Free Will Baptists and services have been held continuously until two years ago when owing to so many of the older people passing away and others moving into the nearby cities, they discontinued holding services.

Written by Mrs. P.J. "Hetty" McFarland in 1919

The Janes's family are of hugenot descent and as the grave records of the North Johnstown Cemetery show, probably came as a large family group, as did so many of our earliest settlers. The burial plots are listed by owner. Of course, wives and children are buried on these lots, too. You can see that there were a number of Janes.

Horace L. Janes was born Oct. 2, 1815 and died March 8, 1876 at 60 years of age. His wife, Emeline Johnson Janes, was born Sept. 10, 1820. It is said that she died at child-birth May 23, 1848 at 27 years of age. Both parents are buried in the North Johnstown Cemetery, as is the child.

Julia Melinda Janes, daughter of Horace Janes, kept house for her father, being an excellent cook and housekeeper. Julia was born April 7, 1884 at North Johnstown. She left Johnstown and went to Cooper, Mich. where she met and married Nelson Horatio DeLano. She passed away in West Cooper, Mich. July 24, 1910 and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery there. Nelson Horatio and Julia Melinda had four children. They are : May DeLano Perrin, Luna DeLano Sipley, Don DeLano (died an infant), and Horace Dale DeLano.

Horace Dale DeLano was born Oct. 27, 1881, married Myrtie Skinner, Dec. 27, 1909 and died March 1, 1959. Horace Dale and Myrtie had two children. They are: Elizabeth, married to Mannon Howard; and Dr. Phyllis Janes DeLano.

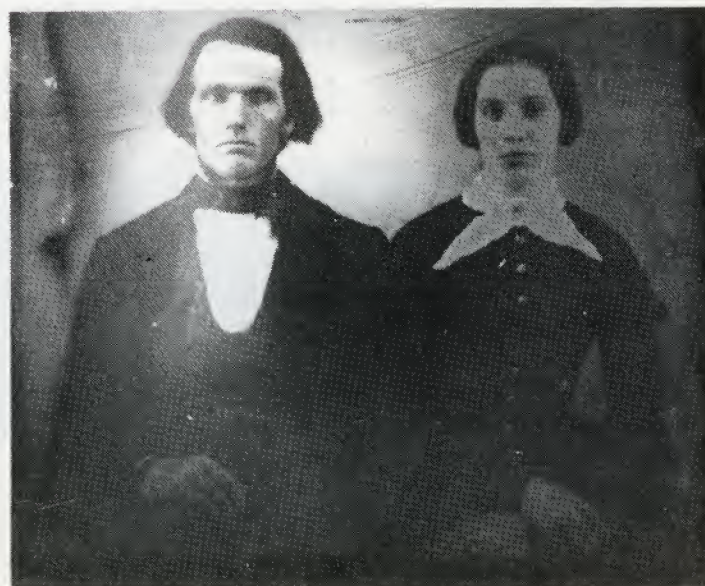
Horace and Emeline Johnson Janes, parents of Julia Janes (mother of Dale DeLano and the father of Phyllis DeLano.



Sarah Bedient Janes 1809-1885, wife of Hiram Janes Sr. and mother of Mary Pember and Adelia Waterman.



James Irving Janes and Julia Melinda Janes, children of Horace L. and Emeline Johnson Janes.





IN OLD-FASHIONED PLAY—The above members of the North Johnstown Rural Community club played roles in a skit, entitled "At the Photographers," presented at the celebration of the club's 29th anniversary. They are, seated, left to right, Mrs. Otto Rusch, Mrs. Ervin Tessin, Mrs. Wallace Paul and Mrs. George Jennings. Standing, Mrs. Louis Werfal, Mrs. John Harker, James Manogue, Ansel Godfrey, Otto Rusch, Mrs. John Reid, Mrs. James Roney, Mrs. Sid Wilcox, Sid Wilcox and John Harker. Mr. Harker prepared the stage setting, a realistic, old-fashioned photograph gallery.

Johnstown Club Observes Opening of 30th Season

The North Johnstown Rural Community club, an organization active in local and county affairs since its organization 29 years ago, celebrated its anniversary recently at a gathering in the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Arnold, North Johnstown. Seventy-eight persons attended.

The Community club was an outgrowth of the Ladies' Aid society of the North Johnstown Free Will Baptist church. During World War I when the church was closed, the women of the community took part in Red Cross sewing projects, and when the war ended, instead of disbanding, the Women organized a "We Will Do It Club."

Plans for the organization were laid out at a meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Newton on Jan. 30, 1919.

In March, 1922, it became the Rural Community club, changing to the North Johnstown Community club in 1929. The organization boasts members in Lima, Milton and Harmony townships and retired farmers in Milton Junction and Milton, aside from its main center of activity here.

One of the first tasks undertaken by the club was the adoption of a French orphan in 1919, and the child was supported for three years by the organization. Since then contributions have been made toward aiding local families whose homes have burned, cyclone victims, Red Cross work and flood victims. Generous donations have been made to the Good Neighbors' club, Mil-

ton college, Rock county Y.M.C.A., the Salvation Army, Pinchurst sanatorium and other worthy causes.

While never becoming a money making club, the organization has maintained a sufficient treasury and during the past war purchased a number of war bonds.

The club began monthly meetings in 1935, on the second Thursday of each month. In December, January, February and March, all-day dinner gatherings are held for the members' families. In June, there is an annual picnic, with everyone welcome. Night socials and banquets are held on occasions throughout the year.

Enjoyable programs are presented at the meetings, with local talent or outside speakers and talent from Milton Union high school performing. Movies are shown and interesting talks given at the meetings. Under the present set-up, officers are elected for a one-year term, with past officers ineligible for re-election until all have had an opportunity to serve.

Charter members of the club still living include Inez Bauer, Mae Bevens, Mrs. Clark Borden, Lottie Clarke, Ida Duckett, Mrs. Will Trescher, Elsie Goodger, Myrtle Gray, Alta Guernsey, Mamie Hookstead, Effie Howard, Nell McQueen, Elizabeth Newton, Hazel Palmer, Gertrude Pedersen, Emma Wenhaure and Mae Wilcox. Deceased charter members are Katie Bacon, president for 12 years, Nellie Barker, Rose Callison, Millie Goodger, Ellen Grant, Eva New-

ton, Addie Palmer and Mattie Wilcox. There are at present 52 members.

The committee in charge of the recent anniversary celebration consisted of Mrs. James Manogue, chairman; Mrs. Earl Arnold, Mrs. Charles Henke and Mrs. Cathy Finney. Following the dinner, Mrs. Charles Henke delivered an account of her recent plane trip to California. Mrs. Wallace Paul gave "Just for Christmas," and Mrs. Ed McQueen read "Living and Giving."

The program was climaxed by a skit, "At the Photographer's", directed by Mrs. Nellie Manogue. Those appearing in the above picture had roles in the play.



Ed Carter pitching bundles. Dexter Gray on the machine.



Alvira Kent Gray

GRAY

The Gray century farm, located in North Johnstown Section 8 (No. 84) is owned by the third generation of Grays. The fourth and fifth generation are living on the original farm.

The first owner was Nathaniel Gray who was born in Floyd, Oneida Co., New York, July 21, 1821. He married his school friend and neighbor Alvira Kent, February 6, 1845. They came to southern Wisconsin soon after their marriage, traveling in a covered wagon.

This was not the first trip to the Wisconsin Territory for Nathaniel as he and his brothers had been here in the year 1837. When the Gray brothers were boys in their teens, they had driven the horses and mules that pulled the barges on the Erie Canal, the new highway for the migrating people who were going to the new region called the "West." This occupation may have been an incentive for the brothers' exploring trek.

In 1857 Nathaniel Gray purchased the farm in Section 8 (No. 84), Johnstown Township. This farm was added to from time to time by adjoining land (No. 81) until it was a farm of 320 acres. The North Johnstown Cemetery is on this (No. 81) farm, the last parcels of cemetery land being donated by him. This part of the farm has since been sold.

Political office or honors were never sought by him but his name appears on the Stone School District No. 8 clerk's book as a board member during the year 1868 and again from 1875 through 1882.

There were nine children in the family, four of them becoming school teachers after receiving their certificates to teach from Whitewater Normal School.

The Stone School and the Plainview School each record the names Of Carrie, Lucy and Libbie Gray in the Clerk's book as having taught several different terms in each school during the years 1871 through 1892.

Caroline (Carrie) completed thirty of her forty years of teaching as a Beloit Public School Principal.

Lucy married E. J. Norcross and after teaching one term moved to Iowa then to California.

Elizabeth (Libbie) taught in Rock and Walworth Co. schools, also Iowa.

Daniel completed one year of teaching in Iowa, coming home for the summer in 1871, when he, his twin sisters Alice and Anice, his thirteen year old brother Eugene, contracted typhoid fever and died within four months' time.

Henry, the oldest child in the family, purchased a farm in Sec. 6 (No. 64) selling it after the death of his wife Harriet Osborn, daughter of Chauncy and Polly Osborn.

Dexter, the youngest child in the family, married Myrtie Banks of Detroit, Michigan. They were the parents of three children, Robert, Leila and Dorris. He bought land in Section 7 (no. 71) and Section 8 (No. 82) adjoining his father's farm. After the death of his parents he became the owner of (No. 84) his birthplace, which he replaced with new modern buildings. With the help of his son Robert, his farm became known for its fine Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. He served on the school board of the Stone School District 8, from 1889 through 1918, when he resigned. He also served on the town board as supervisor from 1914 through 1915. Robert's son Ross and family are the present family with the name Gray, the fourth and fifth generation, to live on the Section 8 (No. 84) farm, Johnstown Township.



Gray homestead (No. 84). This farm was a land grant in 1844 taken by speculators who kept it but five days and then sold it.



Looking towards (no. 84). You are looking south. The log cabin pictured on p. 70, Vol. 1 is back of the trees.



(No. 71), tenant house on Gray farm and site of log cabin pictured on p. 70. Vol. 1.

Grayhurst Stock Farms

Shorthorn Cattle - Shropshire Sheep

Dexter Gray

MILTON, WIS.



Dexter Gray



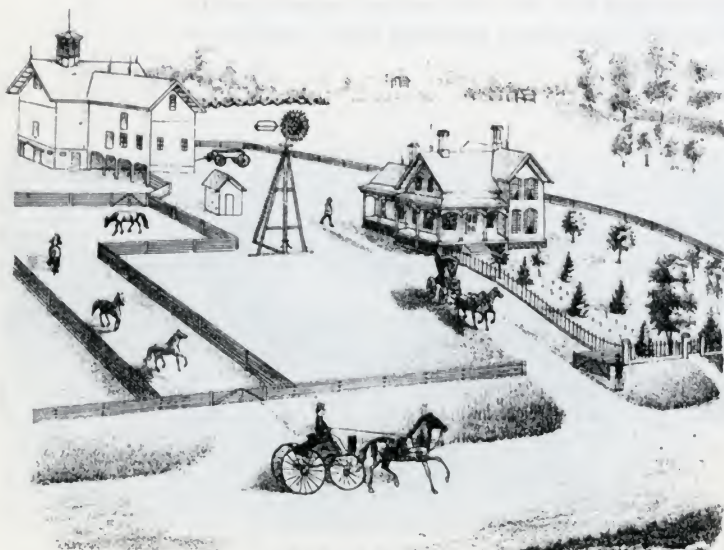
Mrs. Dexter Gray (Myrtie Banks Gray).

DICKINSON

RUBEN DICKINSON

Ruben Dickinson was born Dec. 24, in Bradford, Vermont and settled in Johnstown Township in 1836. Maria Donw Dickinson was born at Johnstown, New York on Sept. 11, 1822 and came to Johnstown Township in 1845. She and Ruben were married Sept. 16, 1846. Ruben was "pathmaster" for the township in 1850 for the grand sum of 75 cents a day. They moved onto their farm in Johnstown in 1851 and lived there for the rest of their lives. Both are buried in the North Johnstown Cemetery.

There were ten children: George Clement, Helen Augusta, Louisa Jane, John Pickett, Julius Aylmer, Derrick Appleton, Francis Cinthelia, Florence Adelia, Edith Sarah, and Leon Stern. The first son, George Clement, grew to manhood, was a teacher and later became the first practicing lawyer in Johnstown Township. As was all too tragically common in those days, the next three children were buried in the North Johnstown Cemetery. The fifth child was Julius Aylmer



RES. OF REUBEN DICKINSON
SEC 7 JOHNSTOWN TP. ROCK CO. WIS

Dickinson who will be mentioned later in this article, as will his brother, Derrick Appleton.

Ruben Dickinson died 12 years before his wife and she cared for the family and managed the farm. The cause of her death on Feb. 11, 1896 is attributed to the inactivity of her stomach. According to Maria's obituary, she had distinguished Dutch ancestors.

Her family name is Donw. The first of this family to come to America was Capt. Volckert Janszen Donw who was born at Leewarden, in the province of Friesland, Holland. He was a descendent of the famous Dutch painter, Gerardt Donw, who was born in Leyden in 1613 and died there in 1680. Gerardt was a pupil of Rembrandt and his works are to be seen in all the public galleries of Europe.

This Capt. Volckert fled from Friedrichstadt, Germany, where he was living, to the Netherlands to escape the persecution waged against the Mennonites. Soon afterwards (1638) he was settled in Albany, N. Y. He (or his son) built a fine mansion about a mile and a half below Albany. The son, Volckert P. Donw, was the first judge of Albany County, and a vice-president of the first provincial congress of the American colonies besides holding other honorable positions.

Maria Donw was the seventh child of John C. Donw in the fifth generation from the emigrant. Her mother was Elizabeth Van Allen, also from a Dutch family.



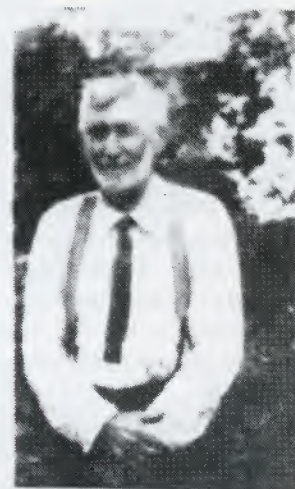
Maria Dickinson



The Dickinson lot in the North Johnstown Cemetery.

JULIS DICKINSON⁽¹⁾

by his granddaughter, Ethyl Dickinson Shuckhart



This is Julis Dickinson, the fifth child of Ruben and Maria Donw Dickinson. Julis is my grandfather.

My grandfather used to tell how it was all woods when his parents got the farm. His father used to tell them how he cleared the land, picked up stones and wheeled them in a wheelbarrow to build basement of the barn and house. Grandpa said when he first started school, they had a log school house, they went to church on "County A". They had a big shed behind church so they could drive the horses up under it and tie them. They were sheltered while people were at church. The farm was on the Emerald Grove Road, I think, and we went by the farm to the first 4 corners, turned right, and the cemetery, North Johnstown Cemetery, is where they are buried; also the school house was on that road.

My grandfather, Julis, moved from there as a young man and settled in Monroe County. At one time he had a store and post office in the village of Mont Tabor in Vernon County. Later he moved to Spencer, Wisconsin area, so I never knew my great-grandparents.

I did in later years after I was married to Ray Shuckhart and we moved to Janesville. I met Leon Dickinson and Mrs. Wheeler (Florence Adelia Dickinson married Frank Wheeler) My grandfather came to Janesville and we went out to see his old home. I don't know who lived on the farm then, I think it was about 1925, but they were kind enough to take Grandpa all through the house and buildings, which he enjoyed very much.

Then we went out to the cemetery to his parent's grave and we met a Mr. Janes. He and Grandpa had been boys together so they enjoyed getting reacquainted and talked of their childhood days.

(1) Julis Aylmer Dickinson— born April 19, 1854, died Dec. 18, 1928. Married Dec. 24 to Nancy Smith, dau. of Harlow and Barbara Smith. There were seven children: Clement, Floyd, Mame, Edith, Flossie, Lela, Vivian. Floyd is the father of Ethyl Dickinson Shuckhart.

DERRICK APPLETON DICKINSON

Derrick Appleton Dickinson was born July 28, 1856, the sixth child of Ruben and Maria Dickinson. He married the daughter of Gregory Dexter Hall and Anna Eliza Austin Hall. Her name was Cora Elida, born 1860. Gregory Hall, born Aug. 7, 1835 in Monroe County, N. Y. came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1846. Anna Austin was the daughter of John and Rebecca Austin of Lima Township. Gregory and Anna were married Nov. 10, 1850 and became the parents of 6 children: Cora Elida, Frank, Ulysses, Mary, Otis, and Willie Hall. (see Volume 1) Derrick and Cora Elida were married June 6, 1879 at Richmond, Wis. by the Rev. Potter. Their only child, a daughter, Maude V. Dickinson, was born Jan. 10, 1884.

Maude was born, (her own words), in an "old rambling white painted house opposite the village square in Johnstown Center." It is now owned by the George Moores. It had been moved across the road but was not turned around by the mover and consequently the front door looked out upon the kitchen garden ever afterwards and guests came to the back door and wandered the rooms to find the front parlor reserved for "company."

Maude went to school at Johnstown Center. Mother brushed Maude's curly hair round and round her finger and tied the ringlets with a pretty ribbon. Then they set out for school together, for Mother was also the teacher.

Mother Cora gave up teaching when the family moved to the Six Corners school district. Maude was in seventh grade. Cora Elida now had time for other things. Change was in the air. Women wanted the right to vote, hold property, have joint guardianship of their own children with their husbands, and have the right to study and hold salaried positions other than just teaching. Cora Elida Dickinson joined the North Johnstown Women's Christian Temperance Union. She gave lectures and Maude marched in the parades with the other children carrying banners. The W.C.T.U. was dedicated to the suppression of crime, vice, and violence, and supported prohibition, patriotism, and women's suffrage.

Derrick went out to the barn. (Farmers have been doing this ever since time began and do yet whenever the womenfolk get riled up about something.) Due no doubt to the time he spent there, he became very interested in Brown Swiss cattle and bought and bred until he had a very fine herd. One brown-eyed calf was given to Maude. The income from these cattle paid for Maude's high school education. It was necessary to board a country child in town during the school year. Maude went to Milton Jct. High School and roomed (without a chaperone) in Mrs. Finney's boarding house with two other girls from this area, Rosie Tess, and Nell Killiam. Each weekend they went home, rain or shine, democrat wagon or sleigh, as much from the need to get away from their own cooking as to gather up stores for the coming week, for meals were not included at the boarding house. They returned to school with pies

and baked beans (what New Englander did not have beans for Saturday supper and for Sunday breakfast and all week long for that matter.) This food brought from home had to last all week. Sometimes the eggs were frozen and the yolk stood up in the pan, thick and gummy; sometimes the beans became stringy. from the late heat of autumn or the early warmth of spring.

Senior class nite was held in the Proprietors of Husbandry Hall on Sat. nite, June 14 and commencement exercises at the Methodist Church five days later. The three boys were very handsome in long pants and squeaky shoes. The girls wore white dresses and black lace stockings. Maude Dickinson was class valedictorian and talked about "Life's Greatest Victory." I don't know what that was but apparently Maude knew for she got a teaching position in the Joint Lima-Johnstown school near her home. She boarded at home and the salary was 25 to 30 dollars a month. It was during this first year of teaching that her father died. Derrick died April 11, 1904 of a quinsy after an attack of German measles leaving a very distraught wife and teenage daughter. The Brown Swiss cattle were sold.

Maude and her mother moved to Darien and Maude taught six years in the high school there. She taught a year in the Johnson Creek school and then moved to Janesville, Wis. They spent the winter of 1914 in California, returned to Janesville in 1915 and both became active in the W.C.T.U. again. They were also members in the D.A.R., the Rebeccas, the Women's Relief Corps, and Flower Mission work. They knitted yards and yards of sweaters, socks and scarfs, for these were the war years. Her mother was elected President of the Rock County W.C.T.U. and this organization, Maude and her Mother, Cora, purchased the Frances Willard School as a memorial.⁽¹⁾

Maude entered the University of Wisconsin Library School in 1917. She spent two years in the LaCrosse school library, three years at Madison East High School and nearly twenty years in the Madison Free Library. Her mother, Cora Elida, joined her in Madison and passed away in 1950.

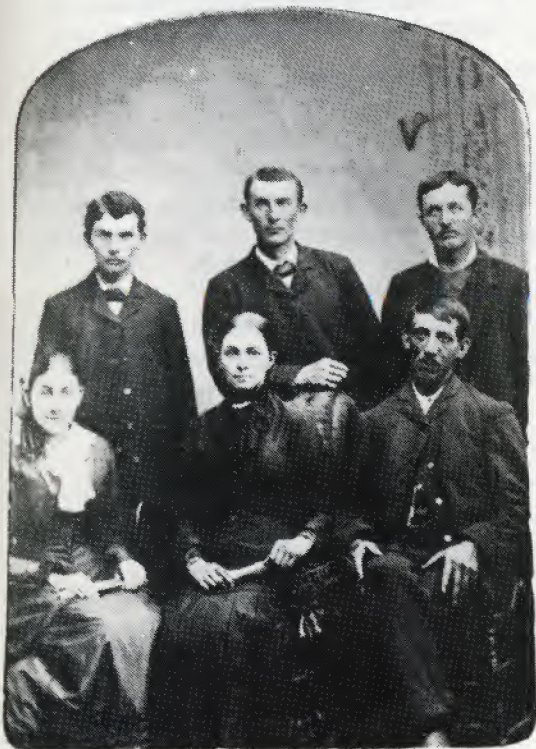
During these years in Madison, Maude studied poetry and became recognized as an author and publisher of poetry, winning the Leander Lieter National Poetry Award, and was presented with a fine oil painting as a result. Her poetry won her many other prizes.

Johnstown had a Maude V. Dickinson Day May 22, 1955, when a chronological account of the outstanding events in her life was read by Robert E. Gard, Director of the Wisconsin Idea Theatre, at the then newly built Johnstown Community School. Miss Dickinson recited some of her poetry and a tea was served afterwards at

¹This building has, this past year, been presented to the Rock County Historical Society. Frances Willard was the daughter of the President of the Rock Co. Agricultural Society and Mechanics Institute and could rant and rave more about Women's rights than even Cora could and became very famous in her day because of it.

the Johnstown Town Hall. As a consequence of this obviously pleasant occasion, Maude Dickinson left the Johnstown Community School a nice sum of money in her will. Miss Dickinson passed away Feb. 6, 1967. If you read any amount of her poetry, you can see how she loved the farming community from which she came. Nature was one of her favorite themes. How pleasant it must have been for her to spend many of the last days of her life with Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Hall at their home in Johnstown Center.

The major part of the information for this article on the Dickinsons came from the script of "This is Your Life, Maude Dickinson;" by Erchal McLay, Maude Totton, Myrtie Sherman and Edith Sanders from Mrs. I. G. Hall; and from Mrs. Ethel Shuckhart.



Ulysses Hall, Frank Hall and Derrick Appleton Dickinson. Cora Hall Dickinson, Mary Morse, Martin Morse.



Maude V. Dickinson



Lady teachers of Darien. The one at the top is Maude.

300 at Fete Honoring State Poet

The new Johnstown Consolidated School was an appropriate site in which to pay tribute to Maude V. Dickinson, Madison, retired librarian and Wisconsin poet who was born in Johnstown in 1884. More than 300 friends, relatives, former teachers and former pupils of Miss Dickinson attended Maude B. Dickinson Day Sunday, arranged by township historians branch of Rock County Historical Society.

Wisconsin Rural Writers Association and Wisconsin Fellowship of Poets wrote the script with the aid of Prof. Robert Gard, Wisconsin Idea Theater, who acted as narrator.

Judge Ralph Gunn, president of the Historical Society, welcomed the crowd and Prof. Gard led Miss Dickinson to the platform which was covered with a carpet of grass and furnished with white wrought iron furniture. Miss Dickinson read her poem "Salute to the Colors." Mary Ellen Zanton and Jean McLay were responsible for the stage decorations that included baskets of flowers.

Off to the side of the stage a daguerreotype of Derick Appleton Dickinson and Cora Elida Dickinson with their little daughter, Maude, was portrayed by Miss Dickinson's cousins, Ike Hall and Ethel Kumlien and her grandniece Lynn Staven.

Part I was devoted to the years, 1885-1897 of Miss Dickinson's life. A girls quartet, Jean McLay, Susan Ullius, Miriam McLay and Mary Ellen Zanton, accompanied by Mrs. Ross Mansur, sang "School Days and Douglas Ma-whinney "spoke" "I Love Mother Best" and Mary Ellen Zanton recited "The Owl and the Pussy Cat." Miss Dickinson recited her poem "Bluets."

Part II reviewed Miss Dickinson's four years at Milton Junction High School, including singing of her original song "Glendoca," by Jean McLay, concluding with graduation as valedictorian and acceptance of her first teaching job at the Bevins School.

Miss Dickinson taught next in Darien for six years and at Johnson Creek for one year. These years were highlighted by the quartet singing "They Both Can Do Without Me."

Part IV concerned Miss Dickinson's years at the University of Wisconsin and her 25 years as a librarian. Awards she received for her poetry was noted in this episode. The program concluded with Miss Kathryn Hull singing "Auld Lang Syne" and the presentation of gifts from Wisconsin Fellowship of Poets, Wisconsin Pen Women and Rebekah Lodge. Mrs. Maud Totten, Delavan, one of the women writers who worked on the script, presented Miss Dickinson with a leather-bound copy of the narration.

A tea was served in the town hall, Mrs. John McLay introducing the guests. The 4-H girls under the direction of Mrs. James Arnold served refreshments. Maude V. Dickinson Day was inspired by Mrs. Clifford Zanton, Richmond.



Graduation Day

When a small girl, I lived on a farm in Rock County and learned about the artistic side of nature as one can find it in the country. In this poem I am paying a tribute to the farmer. As the poem develops, you will note just why I allude to the farmer as an artist. This is the farmer of the past who drove his horses.

Today I saw a man behind his plow
Cut furrow after furrow, all lines straight;
Trim satin ridges stretched across the brow
Of hill. There he and nature would create
A field of green. Emotion in him stirred;
Precision willed each movement as clear-cut
Soil ribbons rolled from off the share. A word
To horses! A slight rein! And then he shut
From out all his thoughts all foibles of this world.
The artist in him worked; his life unfurled.

No brush he held could ever paint a scene;
He never wrote a verse nor hewed in stone;
But strove as did the lowly Nazarene
To make God's universal laws his own.
He harkened, this I know, to song of lark,
To melody of forest, rush of stream,
That all he did might bear approval's mark
Of his ideal and meet his Lord's esteem.
Man-girdled earth may falter in its praise
But heaven's smile encircles all his days.

M.V.D.

(From Maude's lecture notes used before the Phillip Allen Chapter of the DAR of Darien, Wisc. These poems have been published but where, we know not.)

Maude V. Dickinson was the leader of the Knights and Ladies of Santas, a group whose object was to provide toys for the poor of Janesville during the Christmas of 1911. She visited many many homes and worked tirelessly to find all the children who might be missed at Christmas time.

"Miss Dickinson: Mama said I ought to write and tell you how much my little sisters and me think of our nice Christmas presents. Old Santy Claus that you fetched with you second time you come was a dandy. He just fetched the very things we wanted. The little girls have got their dolls he give them named all so soon. They named them Katie and Rosie. I think my mouth organ is much nicer than those dolls. Happy New Year to you and Santy."

from The Janesville Recorder Dec. 1911



Plowing with one bottom walking plow near the Center.

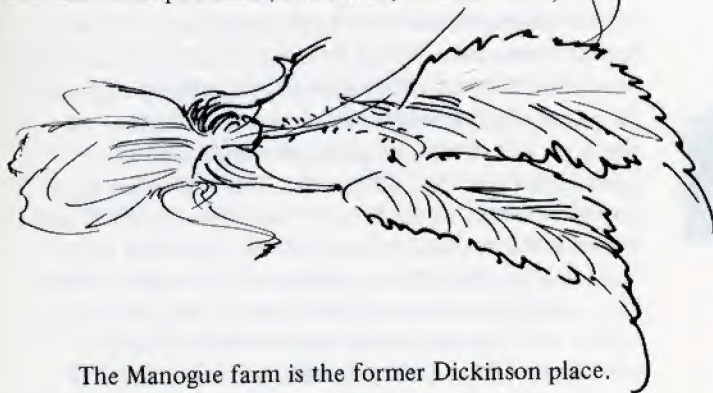
In Isaiah 35:1 we read: "The Wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as a rose." Probably the rose mentioned in this verse was quite unlike the midwest wild rose of today; however, our single wild rose of hills and bypaths fulfills its mission in late spring as truly a gift of God.

WILD ROSE

Why must we seek you wilding, where the trails
Make feet that tire contend with brambled growth?
Your cultured sister finds in garden - dales
A solace, pleasing bud and blossom both;
Yet you in wild abandon call her "prude."
Your pledge you give to prairies, wind-swept hills
Where any gust of fury can denude
Your blooms of petaled satin, as it wills.
You draw no boundries; you set no goal;
You heed the primal call of earth, not man,
For modest air becomes your self-control.
Praise proof, you rise to heights above your clan.
There you await the burst of springtime tune
When all your buds give time to chorused June.

M.V.D.

(From Maude's lecture notes, given before the Phillip Allen Chapter of the DAR of Darien, Wisc. These poems have been published, but where, we know not.)



The Manogue farm is the former Dickinson place.

THE JAMES MANOGUE SR. FAMILY

By Margaret Brady Schwedler
(daughter of the late
Mary Manogue Brady)

James Manogue, Sr. - Born - 1837 in County Kilkenny, Ireland.

Died - 1902 in Johnstown, Rock County, Wisconsin

James Manogue and brother John came from Callen, County Kilkenny, Ireland to Whitewater, Wisconsin, about 1860 and first lived on farms in Hebron (Jefferson County), and Koshkonong (Rock County) Wisconsin.

James married Ellen Hannagan (born in Glasgow, Scotland 1835) in St. Patrick's Church, Whitewater, in

1863, and John married Ellen Hannagan's sister. They were daughters of Patrick and Margaret (Watson) Hannagan, also from Callen, County Kilkenny, Ireland, who came to Fall River, Massachusetts in 1852 and to Whitewater, Wisconsin in 1857.

James and Ellen Manogue had seven children, all born in Jefferson or Rock Counties, except Mary, born in Whitewater. The children were: Mary (Mrs. Mary Brady); Margaret (Mrs. Thomas Moorhead); John (married Sarah Kennedy); Ellen "Nellie" (Mrs. James Synnott); Anne (Mrs. John Fanning); James Jr. (married Ellen Dineen); and Sarah (who became a Notre Dame Nun known as Sister Eulalia and taught in the Milwaukee, Wisc. area and elsewhere).

In the late 1890's James Manogue, Sr. Family purchased a farm in Johnstown Twp. (about two miles North of County Trunk "A" and near the Six Corners). Here they were members of St. Mary's Church, Milton Junction, now a Milton parish.

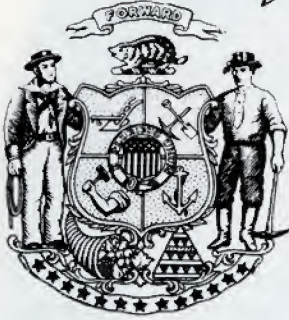
The Manogue settlers, James and John and their wives, James' daughter, Mary and husband, and also the Patrick Hannagans are buried in Calvary Cemetery, Whitewater. Others of the James Manogue, Sr. family are buried in St. Mary's Cemetery, Milton; Mt. Olivet, Janesville; and Margaret and husband in Chicago, Ill. Sister Eulalia Manogue is buried in the Notre Dame Convent Cemetery, Elm Grove, Wisconsin.

There are numerous descendants of the James and Ellen Manogue family. Several own farms in Johnstown and surrounding townships. Margaret and family lived in Chicago, Illinois. James, Jr. remained on his father's Homestead, which he later owned. Many live in Janesville and Rock County. Others live at a distance in California, Missouri, New York, New Jersey, Texas, and as far away as China. Many work in the business fields, others in the professions, mainly teaching.

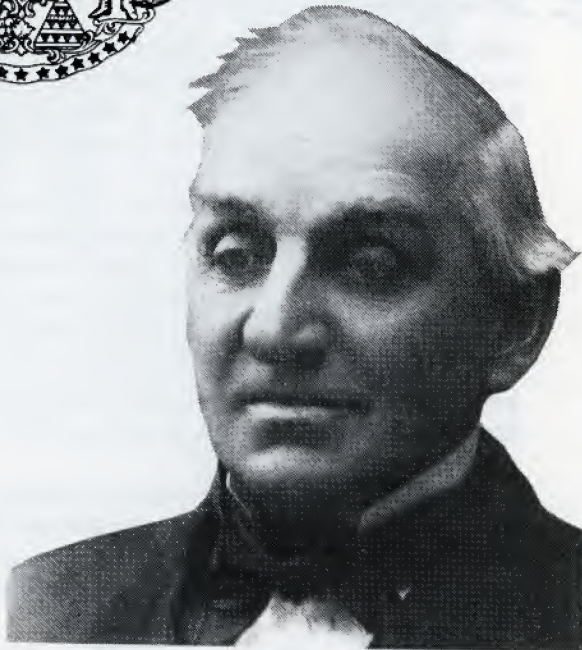
Mrs. James Manogue, now in her 80's, is a Gold Star Mother (lost a son during World War II).

Today the Manogue Homestead is owned and occupied by Emmett Manogue and family - son of James, Jr. and great grandson of James and Ellen Manogue.

Wisconsin's Statesmen *from Johnstown*



Almerine Carter, who helped to frame the Wisconsin Constitution in 1847-48, George Hull, assemblyman, Wm. Merrium, assemblyman, Dr. Babcock, assemblyman.



Almerine Carter from the collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Copy neg No. WHI (X3) 24216

ALMERINE M. CARTER

The subject of the following sketch, descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors, all tillers of the soil, realizes in his own life, perhaps as much as any other man now living, the fulfillment of the prophecy so beautifully paraphrased by Mrs. Hale, regarding those who cultivate the soil:

“Go till the soil, ‘said God to man,
 ‘Subdue the earth, it shall be thine;’
 How grand, how glorious was the plan!
 How wise the law divine!
 And none of Adam’s race can draw
 A title, save beneath this law,
 To hold the world in trust;
 Earth is the Lord’s, and he hath sworn
 That ere Old Time has reached his bourn
 It shall reward the Just.”

Mr. Carter has spent nearly the whole of his active life as a farmer, and now enjoys that respect, confidence and affection of his fellow-citizens which a useful and upright life alone can permanently secure. He was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Oct. 4, 1814, and is the son of Guy and Serepta (Marshall) Carter, of the same State; the Carters claim descent from English ancestors who settled at Litchfield, Conn., about the year 1690; their descendants, who are now quite numerous, are found in most of the States of the Union, have generally been husbandmen, imbued with Puritanic principles, and mostly connected with the old Presbyterian and Baptist Churches; his grandfather, Adonijah Carter, a man of high moral character and sterling religious principles, died at Litchfield, Conn., in 1820, in the 79th year of his age; his father moved to the State of New York in 1815, and settled at Paris, Oneida Co., where he purchased a large farm, and followed the occupation of husbandry all his life; in 1855, he removed to Johnstown, Wis., where he died in 1857; he was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and considerable local influence, and was for a number of years a Trustee of the Madison University of New York, a Baptist educational institute of some eminence; the mother of our subject was a woman of most exemplary character, intelligent, hospitable and self-sacrificing, always studying the interests and welfare of those around her; she was also noted as a musician and sweet singer, a quality which she transmitted to her posterity, and especially to our subject; she died in 1855, leaving behind a memory fragrant with good deeds and holy precepts. Our subject was the eldest of a family of five children, three boys and two girls, and was named after his maternal grandfather, who was a wealthy merchant in Pennsylvania, and who lost his life at the burning of the theater in the city of Richmond, Va., in 1811, the Governor of Virginia and some forty or fifty others perishing in the same catastrophe; he was educated at Hamilton Academy, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1832; determining to pursue the business of husbandry, he



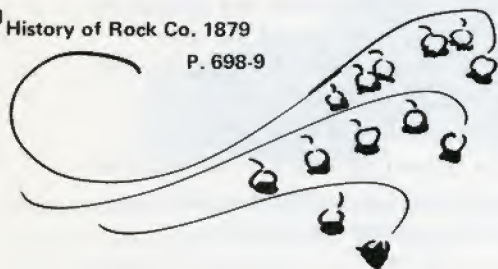
RES. OF A. M. CARTER.
SEC 26 JOHNSTOWN T.P. WIS.

purchased a large farm in Oneida Co., N. Y., on which he remained until 1843, when, following the tide of empire, he removed to the Territory of Wisconsin and settled at Johnstown, Rock Co., which has been his home since; he entered a farm of Government land, the deed to which was signed by President John Tyler, and in real earnest set about the business of taming the wilderness, which, under his strong hand, guided by his consummate skill and taste, has long since been made to "rejoice and blossom as the rose;" he was one of the most successful and dextrous farmers of the West. He was never ambitious for office, but, being a gentleman of more than ordinary capacity, of high education and refined manners, he has been frequently selected by his fellow-citizens to fill positions of trust and honor, upon which he has always reflected the highest credit; he was one of the first Commissioners of Rock Co., and has held various town offices and other positions from his fellow-citizens; he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847-48, which framed the Constitution now in force in the State, serving on the committee of fifteen, of which the late Byron Kilbourn was Chairman (which mapped out the business for the various other committees, and was facetiously designated as the "breaking team"), being one of its most practical members; he has recently written a history of that Convention, which is quite an elaborate and racy document, containing some finely drawn pen pictures of prominent members of that body; Mr. Carter is the only one of six colleagues from Rock Co., now a resident of Wisconsin; four are deceased, and one is a citizen of another State; from the document referred to, we make the following extracts, which are mainly in the line of our work: "We were then a sparsely settled Territory, numbering only 210,000 souls; now we are a large and prosperous State. Then, Wisconsin was the 'Far West,' Minnesota was not known; now the western boundary of population, enterprise and wealth of the nation is the Pacific Ocean. Then our people were poor; now, there is great wealth among us. Then, no

railroad had reached Lake Michigan; now the whole country is marked into squares by the iron band, and the steam-horse snorts in every locality. The Convention was composed of sixty-nine members, mostly young men and men of energy, who had left luxurious homes in the East to seek fame and fortune in the West. They were proud of their adopted State, and had met to frame a fundamental law, under which their children should live happily. There was earnestness and determination depicted upon each countenance as they took their respective seats. To trace the after career of some of these men may not be uninteresting. The President was Morgan L. Martin, who served in the Legislature of 1874. Two of the members have been Governors of the State—Harvey and Lewis; while the Judiciary of the State has been largely and honorably represented by others; Whiton graced the bench from the organization of the State until his death; Orsamus Cole first represented his district ably and well in Congress, and has, for the last nineteen years, done the State distinguished service upon the supreme bench; Larrabee has been on the judicial bench, a member of Congress, and at present is a distinguished citizen of Oregon; Gale has been upon the bench, and scarcely has there been a Legislature since in which one or more of them have not occupied seats; twelve have left the State; of these, Reed has been a Governor of Florida; Reymert, a man of wealth in New York City; Easterbrook is a prominent citizen of Nebraska, and all are occupying distinguished positions; eighteen have died." Such is a brief extract from a document brimful of the most important historic matter, and destined to an honored place among the records of the State Historical Society. In 1868, just twenty years after the Constitution was framed, Mr. Carter was elected to the State Legislature, and served much of the session as Chairman of the House Committee on Corporations; since then, he has declined all overtures to office, and has resided in ease and quietness at his home in Johnstown. He is a member of the Johnstown Fire Insurance Company. He has gone through the chairs of the Odd Fellows' fraternity, and is a member of the Granger organization, having been the presiding officer in his district since the Society was organized; he has been for twenty-five years a member and Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Horse-stealing, an organization which has done more toward the abatement of this species of plunder than all the laws and law officers of the State. In a word, Mr. Carter is an honest, truthful and capable man, both in public and in private life, ardently attached to those things which are true, good and just, hating oppression in all its forms, ever ready to rebuke meanness wherever it showed its head. In politics, he is a consistent, intelligent and active Republican; he ever held that all men should be unfettered in running the race of life, hence the system of human slavery ever found in him an honorable but unrelenting foe; and when that accursed system organized a rebellion against our

Government, too old himself to undergo the privations and hardships of camp life, he sent an only son to uphold and sustain the just cause of his country. But the crowning excellence of his character is his quiet, unostentatious religious life; the sweetness and fragrance of his daily walk is a constant blessing to the community in which he resides, and when he shall be finally called to his long home, it shall be justly said of him, "mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace;" he was one of the organizers of the Johnstown Congregational society in 1844, and has ever since led the psalmody in the Congregation, being rarely absent from his post on the Sabbath; he is, moreover, one of the most generous contributors to the support of the organization. He has been twice married; first, Sept. 26, 1836, in Goshen, Conn., to Miss Dolly A., daughter of Timothy Wadman, of that place; she died in 1847, leaving two children surviving her, namely, Ellen, wife of E. L. Carter, a merchant in Mendota, Ill., and Charles, who served his country throughout the late war, and is now a successful merchant in Johnstown; Mr. Carter's second marriage was to Miss Sarah Wedge, daughter of Asa Wedge, of Warren, Conn.; she is the mother of one daughter--Frances W., a young lady of superior education and accomplishments, especially noted as a musician. The deceased Mrs. Carter was a lady of rare beauty of person, of the most amiable temper and engaging manners, of high intellectual and social attainments, and an exemplary member of the Baptist Church, beloved and revered by all who knew her.¹

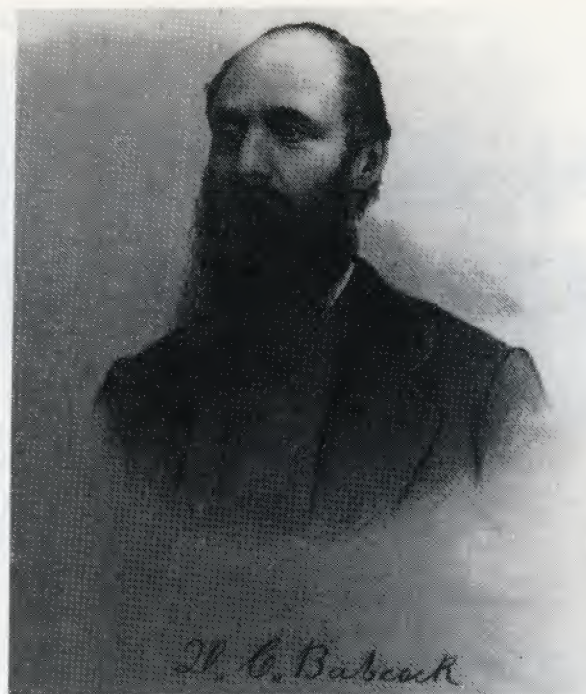
¹History of Rock Co. 1879
P. 698-9



DANIEL C. BABCOCK

Daniel C. Babcock, M.D., who for many years was a prominent physician of Rock County, was born in Batavia, N. Y., April 2, 1818, and died at San Jose, Cal., on the 19th day of January, 1875. He was a son of Elder Daniel and Lois (Potter) Babcock. His father, who was born in 1787, was a minister of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, and died Oct. 26, 1868, at the ripe old age of eighty-two years, surviving his wife who died in August, 1846.

After attaining to years of maturity, our subject was married on the 1st day of June, 1843, to Miss Amorilla Collins, a daughter of Dr. John B. and Catherine (Burdick) Collins. Her father was a celebrated physician of Allegheny County, N.Y., and his death occurred Aug. 27, 1851, his wife departing this life in New York, April 14, 1860. Their family numbered six children, of whom Mrs. Babcock is the eldest; John, the second



in order of birth, is living in Georgia; Amos and Lorenzo, are residents of Alfred, N. Y.; Teresa married Dr. William Henry Overt, of Clintonville, Waupaca Co., Wis., and William, who resides in Missouri.

Dr. Babcock received his literary education at Alfred Centre N. Y. and then entered the Medical College of Castleton, Vt., from which he later graduated. He then attended a course of lectures in New York City for about a year, graduating from the institution there in the class of 1842, and the following year, was above stated, as united in marriage. Shortly afterward the young couple came to Johnstown, Rock County, settling on a farm near that place, where Dr. Babcock engaged in practice, and also devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits in connection with his father. After a few years had passed, he went to Milton, where he opened an office and established one of the largest and best practices in this part of the country. Whatever the weather, whether in winter's cold or summer's heat, or in the storms which visit us at all seasons, he responded to the call from the sick and suffering ones, and would ride for miles to visit his patients, often going without food for an entire day. In consequence of his exposure and fasting, consumption slowly fastened upon his frame, but for seven years he lingered on, during which time he could not ride out, but for some time would make calls in the town as he considered the exercise beneficial. At length, with the hope of a partial if not a total recovery, he sought the warm climate of California, where he passed away Jan. 19, 1875.

Dr. Babcock was a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, and took a deep interest in its advancement, and in the promotion of any enterprise for the public welfare. He was an ardent supporter of the Republican party, earnestly advocating its principles, and while residing in Johnstown was twice elected to the Legislature,

serving in the General Assemblies of 1847 and 1848. His public duties were discharged with promptness and ability, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, while even his political opponents could find no fault in his policy. He was a man of much more than ordinary ability, and his kindly manner in the sick room won all hearts. His death was mourned not only by his immediate family, but the entire community sorrowed as for a kind friend and brother, and the county lost one of its prominent and honored citizens.

A widow and daughter, the only child of their union, mourn the death of Dr. Babcock. His wife who is a most estimable lady, is still residing in Milton, and is a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church. The daughter, Dollie, who was born Jan. 8, 1857, is now the wife of Dr. A. S. Maxson, and they reside in Milton Junction!



George Hull



Sarah Haight Hull

1. Portrait and Biographical Album of Rock County.



GEORGE WOODRUFF HULL

Samuel Hull, (Vol. 1, p. 8) married Mary Jane Hemsley on March 20, 1845 and began his wedded life in a little 18 X 20 log cabin which he built near Utters Corners in Johnstown. Eight children were born: Alvenah, Augustus, Laura, Edward, Eliza, Mary, Ernest, and George.

George Woodruff Hull, born June 5, 1870, was a graduate of Lawrence college and a livestock farmer who specialized in cattle, hogs, and sheep. George married Sarah A. Haight on Sept. 13, 1895. She passed away in 1940. Four children were born: Harold, Dorothy (wife of David Bell), Florence, and a son, Herbert, who passed away in 1923.

During 1918, prominent farmers were discussing their problems with the county agent. The First World War was over and an adjustment to this new situation had to be made in agriculture as well as in other businesses. Agriculture had no spokesmen who were nationally recognized. When R. T. Glassco became county agent in 1919 he suggested that they organize a Farm Bureau such as was just being formed in Illinois. The farmers of Rock County met and elected George Hull as their first president, Gene Culver as secretary, and applied for a charter. The charter was dated April 16, 1919. And so the Rock County Farm Bureau was born; the first county farm bureau in the state, and a forerunner of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau, the largest farm organization in the state by 1970. George Hull served as Rock County

president until 1921, and as the first president of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau when it was formed in 1924-25.

George was also president of the Wisconsin Cheese Federation and promoted 4-H Club work. He became greatly interested in the fight against tuberculosis (T.B.) for three of his own sisters died from the disease. He began testing his own cattle for T.B. in 1905 and actively helped to clear herds all over the state. He was presented with the Master Farmer award during the University of Wisconsin's Farm and Home Week activities in 1933. In 1926 and 1928, he was elected state senator from his district. He retired to Whitewater, Wis. and died there at 80 years of age, April 6, 1951.



Sisters of George Hull, Alvenah, Laura, Eliza, Mary.



William R. Merriam, born Delavan Sept. 28, 1894. Wife Bernice. Son Donald, Daughter Mrs. Ralph Schoening.

BILL MERRIAM'S STORY

In March of 1942 we came to Rock Co. and located on an old run down farm at the intersection of County Trunk "MM" and the Emerald Grove Road. This farm is right in the center of wonderful Rock Prairie. There were 35 buildings, sheds and shacks, and a terrible cattle and horse yard with mud knee-deep in the spring. By 1952 we were beginning to see the fruits of 10 years hard work. We had a fine Aberdeen Angus herd and a new modern home.

During this period I had served on the board of the Janesville Chamber of Commerce, the Rock County draft board, and was a member of the Janesville Rotary Club since 1946 and President the 1951-52 year.

In 1952 I was appointed a member and made chairman of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee with my office in Madison. It was our responsibility to visit every county to explain and encourage good farm practices.

In 1956 I ran for the Rock County 1st District State Assembly seat, was elected, and served for 8 years. On several occasions I was included as one of the legislative consultants to the President of the University.

I was a charter member of the 14 State (mid-west) Agricultural Committee and elected chairman my last year in the Legislature. This committee was concerned with interstate regulations of shipments of cattle and seed.

In 1958 I was a member of a goodwill tour to Russia. We visited collective and state farms, the University of Moscow, and Red Square. We found the people very friendly and helpful.

In 1964 I was the leader of another group on a similar tour to Russia, Poland, and Hungary. This group included city and town officials.

At this time the U. S. track team was in Moscow, and at our hotel the coach of the U. S. team invited our group to

attend the event in Warsaw where we were to be the day of the meet. The coach of the U. S. team received his training at the University of Chicago when my brother was coach and identified me by family resemblance. He reserved finish line seats for our entire group at the meet in Warsaw.

In 1958 we sold our farm to the Venable family and moved to our present home on County Trunk "A" where we own and operate a cattle feeding program on the old Frank Arnold farm.

One other activity was the wrecking of the old school house and the building of a modern duplex on the old school grounds.

With fishing, big game hunting and trailer vacationing, we continue to keep busy and enjoy life.

Our daughter lives in Merced, Calif., and our son on his farm two miles from us.

Several of our big game trophies can be seen at the Craig High School. (Janesville, Wisconsin)



DIGGING THROUGH THE TOWN CLERK'S DESK



The town clerk was kept busy making out reports such as these. He also recorded births, deaths, marriages, and high school tuition pupils. A health officer counted the cases of mumps and measles in the township, and the assessor tried to count all the dogs. The humanness of people, however, never seem to change.

Johnstown, Wis., May 28, 1906

Notice is hereby given that on May 20, 1906, there came upon and I took upon my premises and at my residence on Section 35 in the Town of Johnstown, Rock County, Wisconsin, a stray, to-wit: A bay colored gelding horse, weighing about 800 lbs. and with four white feet and white face, and the said stray is now at my said premises where the owner may have the same by paying charges and taking the same away.

James R. Morton.

Johnstown, Wis 6-28-1920

*I hereby certify that I
Killed my female dog, listed
by the assessor, between May
1st 1920 and July 1, 1920.*

Will York

STATE OF WISCONSIN

To *Charles McKeown* Dr.
For Bounty on *Ten crows* killed in the Town of *Johnstown*
County of *Rock* on the *11th* day of *February* 19*10*
\$ *1.50*

First Page of the First Town Clerk's Book.

At a Meeting of the clerks of the Town of
Constitution held at the house of Elisha
Newhall Esq. on the fourth day of April
in the year of our Lord one thousand
Eight hundred & forty three opened between
the hours of nine & eleven A.M. in Motion
Lucius Dildin was chosen Moderator &
Nelson E. Reed Clerk. It was motioned
by Elisha Newhall Esq. that the meeting
adjourn to the barn (his family being
sick) which motion was lost.

Jesse E. Corlies then moved that the
meeting adjourn to the house of Lucius
Dildin which motion carried. The meeting
then adjourned & met at the house
of Mr. Dildin with all possible dispatch.

The Moderator & Clerk were then duly
sworn to Elias F. Whiting Esq. — — —
The rolls were then shown for the recep-
tion of votes & continued open until four
o'clock P.M. when they were closed & the
Moderator & Clerk proceeded to canvass the
votes of which the following is the result

For Chairman	votes	For Town Clerk	votes
William Webb		Nelson E. Reed	52
Lucius Dildin	57	Samuel M. Eaton	1
John F. Whiting	11	Lucius Dildin	7
Daniel M. Eaton	1		
For Librarians			
E. H. Hammond	5		
Ernan Carg	1		
Elihu Carg	51		
Daniel Babcock	54		
Carried over			

THE FIRST TOWN CLERKS BOOK

"Commencing with the organization of the Town on the 4th of April, A. D. 1843".

At the second annual town meeting the voters decided to elect but two assessors and three constables. They elected three fence viewers,¹ three justices of the peace. They divided the town into four road districts and elected four overseers of the roads. \$100.00 was raised to cover the expenses of the town. They voted in town supervisors, a town clerk, town treasurer, a commissioner of highways, school commissioners, a tax collector, and a sealer of weights and measures.² It looks like it took the total population of the town to carry on the town's business.

At the third annual town meeting of 1845 the commissioners of highways were "authorized to fence the piece of land deeded to the town for a cemetery by Elisha Newhall, with post and board fence, the boards to be pine." The first man to be buried there was John Pickett, writer of the letter, who died of the 'fever and ague' (malaria.)

By April of 1846, the township was so populated that a few regulations seemed to be needed. The usual thing was for animals to run loose as fences were scarce. A young boy might have herd duty all day long. As late as 1854 John Fletcher, who was giving a talk on the care of sheep before the Rock County Agricultural Society, stated: "If your flock is large, so that you can afford to employ a shepherd, well. If not, several farmers may put their flocks together, and engage a shepherd to take them to the uncultivated prairie . . . By this method, a man may keep a large flock, though he own but a small farm, as it leaves the whole for cultivation and for meadow; and he can grow wool at a handsome profit, even at present prices . . ." Essay on Sheep Husbandry and Wool Growing" by John Fletcher, Esq. read before the Agricultural Society Sept. 4, 1854.

In the back of the first town clerk's book are a few pages devoted to listing the marks used by Johnstown farmers to identify their cattle, sheep, and hogs. Each man had a different way to notch the ears of his stock.

Nevertheless, the town voted to restrict hogs to a fenced enclosure from the first of April to the first of October. Each overseer of the highways was designated as the pound master for his district and his yard was the pound. This seemed to be a major problem of the town. Next year sheep were added to the list, the population of the town in 1847 being 921 citizens.

At the annual town meeting of April 1st, 1847, the people voted on whether or not to accept the State Constitution prepared by the legislature in preparation for statehood. Those opposing the adoption of the constitution numbered

(1) P. 63 First town clerks book
This explains the duties of fence viewers.

(2) There were standard weights fixed by law for each bushel of a commodity and no person could buy, sell, or receive any commodity, at any but the standard weights. A bushel of wheat weighed 60 lbs.; also, potatoes, beans, and clover seed. Barley weighed 48 lbs.; timothy seed, 45 lbs.; oats 32 lbs.; and so on for each thing sold on the markets of the times.

The vote in favor of negro suffrage numbered 67. The vote against free suffrage 47.

The state as a whole voted against the constitution as prepared. A special session of the legislature was finally called by territorial Governor Dodge, to see about getting us into the Union of the States. A new constitution was drafted with the help of a man from Johnstown, the town clerk, A. M. Carter, and this document, when put before the people in March of 1848, was duly ratified. Wisconsin became a state May 29, 1848.

In 1848 the tone of the law became a little tougher and the owner of any buck sheep found running loose after Aug. 1st was fined \$5.00. Farmers were becoming aware of the need for blooded stock and no longer approved of the haphazard breeding of their animals.

The clerk's report of the annual town meeting of 1850 contains a number of interesting items that reveal what living was like then. A young boy, R. Pierce came under the protecting wing of the town and was bound out to F. B. Cook until he reached the age of 14. F. B. Cook received \$14.00 from the town for furnishing and board. Five men were appointed a committee to "take into consideration the fencing of the burying grounds." (Apparently, there are a few human traits that haven't changed much over the centuries either. Notice how nice they worded that, this time; "take into consideration." Did they?)

Now we find tempers getting frayed. The owners of ANY swine, male or female, found running at large, was to be fined \$5.00. A bull's demeanors were considered more grievous (or maybe I should say fatal. I don't know if they made bolonga or not) but, the animal itself was forfeit to

PARTITION FENCE

to D. McKillips

You will please take notice that William Riley has made complaint to us two of the fence viewers of Johnstown County, of Rock W's that a controversy has arisen between you and himself with respect to the rights of yourself and said Riley in a partition fence and the obligation of yourself and said Riley to maintain the same between lands occupied by yourself and said Riley in said town, and which fence is on the East line of the West half of the South West quarter and the West half of the North West quarter of Section 20, town 3, range 14. and running from the Johnstown road northerly to the timber on said line. And said William Riley having applied to us as such fence viewers to assign to you and to himself each his share of said fence and to direct the time within which each party shall erect or repair their portion thereof so assigned, we will meet on the line of said fence on the fifth day of July 1872 at eight o'clock A.M. to assign to each his share of said fence and direct the time within which each party shall erect or repair his share of said fence.

Dated 1st July 1872

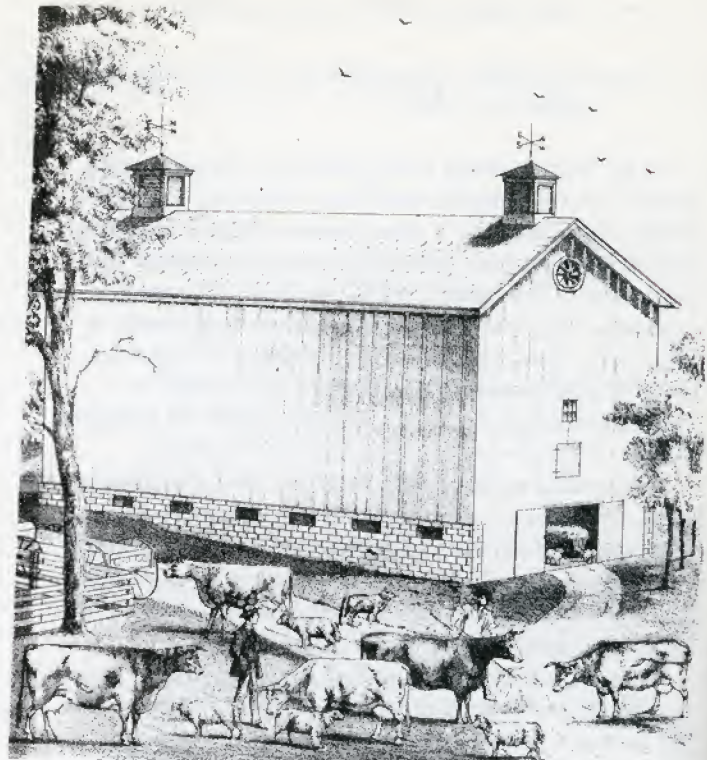
Yours
Alex McGregor
John S. Bennett
Fence Viewers

the town. Here in the town records are the beginnings of agriculture as you know it today.

The last important item of the April, 1850, town meeting was a vote to change the location of the town house. By a close squeek, the favor went to H. B. Johnson owner of the Johnstown Center House, (see cover of Vol. 1). This little event fixes the date in history when Johnstown Center became more important than Old Johnstown. Plans to build another stage house in Old Johnstown were abandoned. Our township can claim but four of these hotels.

In 1855, they were still having trouble with the hogs: "that ALL swine that are running in the highway or in any enclosure other than the owners may be taken up by ANY person and the owner thereof shall be fined the sum of five dollars to go to the poor fund of the town." This fund was needing more money all the time. The population of the town was growing steadily. In 1850 the population was 1271. In 1860 the population was 1402; quite an increase from the family of Norman Smith.

By 1860 it took \$200.00 to cover the town's expenses and another \$200.00 to cover the costs of the schools. AND! — "That no gelding, mare or colt shall be allowed to run at large under a penalty of two dollars for each and every time so found at large, and also that no mule shall be allowed to run at large under a penalty of five dollars for each and every time so found at large." They required, in 1860, one mill on the dollar for highway tax.



STOCK BARN OF T. H. AUSTIN
SEC 28 JOHNSTOWN, T. P. ROCK CO. WIS.

RESIDENCE OF T. H. Austin

(from Atlas of Rock County, 1873)

When a man's ambitions could take him from virgin prairie land and timbered slopes to this, it is easy to understand his desire to control the wanderings of amorous animals.



RES. OF T. H. AUSTIN
SEC 28 JOHNSTOWN, T. P. ROCK CO. WIS.

Then an event occurred that brought an end to interest in their agricultural society, their fair. The town forgot to make any new regulations about the hogs, the sheep, the horses, and mules. There was but one topic of conversation.

FORT SUMTER SURRENDERED!

JOHNSTOWN MEN IN THE CIVIL WAR

On April 14, 1861, Fort Sumter surrendered. The next day President Lincoln called out the state's militia. On the 17th of April, Governor Randell called upon the citizens to "join him in making common cause against a common enemy," Hist R. C. 1879 p. 456, and invited the men of Wisconsin to enroll themselves into companies. A large public meeting was held in Janesville, the largest gathering ever convened in Janesville. There was a brief opening address, a series of resolutions, hat waving, huzzahs, and cheers: so much so, that at least one of Johnstown's citizens, and undoubtedly there were others, agreed to part with some of his money to further the war effort. Noal Newell gave \$100.00.

The city of Janesville was gaily decorated on the 25th of April and many speeches were given in the public square. The Rock County Union and Relief Society was organized: to enroll, organize into companies, and drill such men as were willing to enter into active service, to raise funds for the support of such volunteers and their families, and to defray such other expenses as may be proper in carrying out these objects. By July 1st, six regiments had been made up in Wisconsin and the seventh and eighth had been assigned the necessary companies but were not to be called up until after the harvest. By Dec. 10th the 14, 15, 16, and 17 infantry were in the making and the 18th planned.

Lincoln issued a call for more troops and another public meeting was held in the public square at Janesville (July 26, 1862) in order to decide upon means to raise the quota for Rock County (250). War meetings were then held at various places in the county. (Throughout the county the greatest diligence was exerted to avoid the draft.")

p. 471 Hist. R. C. 1879

A \$50.00 bounty was paid to any man who would enlist before Sept. 1st and \$30.00 to those enlisting Oct. 1st.

As of Sept. 24, 1862 Johnstown had 262 enrolled, 23 enlisted, 16 alien, 40 exempt for physical disability, 168 subject to the draft, and 62 in the service.

As the war went on the draft had to be applied. It was enforced three times during the war. Nov. 12, 1863 - Sept. 19, 1864, and Feb. 19, 1865.

One of the men the government wanted for service in the Civil War was John B. Ward, who had 12 children. Their neighbors, the Carys, went around the neighborhood taking up a collection to raise the necessary \$100.00 required to enable him to stay home.

NAMES OF MEN KNOWN TO HAVE SERVED IN THE CIVIL WAR (Incomplete)

Carter C. A.

Rockwell, Dr. Wm. acting assistant surgeon, remained in service until 1866 when he was discharged and returned to Johnstown.

Warner Otis A. - killed at Atlanta, Aug. 20, 1864

Warner Oscar W. - died in hospital Feb. 7, 1863

Warner Horace E. - lost left arm at Resaca, Ga.

Their father, Albert Warner was a merchant at Johnstown Center. The sons were in Co. E. 22d W. V. I. - enlisted Aug. 25, 1862.

Riley Call - Wis. Heavy Artillery Co. E. 1st Regiment

Dimick John F. - Co. E 35th Regiment

Hitchcock James W. - Co. F. 35th Regiment

Cheney Sylesvester C. - Jr. First Lieut. 12th Wis. Battery

Bortle John R. - 12th Wis. Battery

Douglas Fred - 12th Wis. Battery

Wells Edwin A. - 12th Wis. Battery

Wells Alexander W. - 12th Wis. Battery

Donner Samuel - Wis. Heavy Artillery 1st Regiment Co. E

Jacques John H. - Wis. Heavy Artillery 1st Regiment Co. E

Kellogg Oscar A. - Wis. Heavy Artillery Co. E

Berrigan Matt - Wis. Heavy Artillery 1st Regiment Co. L

Smith Myron - Wis. Heavy Artillery 1st Regiment Co. L

Tascher Rudolpheus D. - Wis. Heavy Artillery Co. L

Ellis Richard - Commissary Sargent, 2nd Regiment Calvary 3rd Battalion

Van Streichen Henry - Veterinary Surgeon, 2nd Calvary Regiment 3rd Battalion

CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE JOHNSTOWN CEMETERY

Millard Ansel

Kingsley James

Rockwell Dr. Wm.

Douglas Andrew - not of Johnstown

McNee J. D. of Bradford Township

Newberry Stephen

Morton James

Peacock James

Mills Peter Jr.

Buried in the south but their names are recorded on the headstones on the family lot.



was
1300
of the
king
died

50
50
50
65
50
50
65

Pursuant to law and previous ~~notice~~
a special town meeting of the Electors
of the town of Johnstown ^{was} held at the Johnstown
Centre House in said town on the 31st of
December AD 1863 for the purpose of raising
bounties for volunteers to enter the service of
the United ^{States} under the late call of the President
for volunteers The full Board being present
J B Spooner was appointed assistant Clerk
the Board being organized the following
resolution was offered.

Resolved That the town of Johnstown
in its corporate capacity raise ^{by vote} the ^{sum} of Nine
Thousand and Seven hundred dollars for
the purpose of paying Bounties to Volunteers
and that the town of Johnstown is hereby
pledged to pay the sum of three hundred
dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist
in the Military service of the United States
under the late call of the President for the
hundred thousand men And the Board of
Supervisors is hereby authorized to borrow such
sum or sums of money as may be necessary
for payment of the aforesaid bounties in the
form and manner now provided by law

On motion it was carried that the Electors
of said town proceed to vote by ballot ~~for~~
on the above Resolution

On motion
it was carried the Chairman appoints a
committee of three to solicit volunteers under
the foregoing resolution B H Carey
John B Pender and C T Gifford were
chosen said committee

-Statement-

of the result of
the above Special town meeting held on and
over

1st. Town Clerk's Book

JOHNSTOWN LEADS THE VAN IN 1861

Editors Gazette: — Perhaps your readers may like to know something of the doings of the patriotic citizens of our town.

Last Wednesday was a day long to be remembered by our people. Having secured the services of Mr. John Sparling, of your place with his capstan for the day, we repaired to the Center in the morning where we raised just the prettiest Liberty Pole in the County of Rock. It is one hundred and five feet to the top, and as straight as an arrow, of Tamarac, with an oaken butt. When the pole was set, a new flag thirty by twenty feet was raised by the Ladies of the Center, after which D. R. Spooner, Esq. addressed the citizens in his best style. In the afternoon, all hands repaired to the "Old Town" where a pole of one hundred and eighteen was waiting to be raised. This is the same material as the Center, the lower third painted red; the middle, white; and the top blue.

The pole was raised under the management of Mr. Hiland Morse and when up, the stars and stripes, thirty feet by twenty, were sent up in the breeze by Mr. Chandler Beldin, 82 years of age, assisted by Mr. Samuel Flint, 79 years of age, both of whom were engaged in the service of our country in the war of 1812.

Three cheers were given for the stars and stripes, three for the men who raised the flag, three for the soldiers of the town, when Sheriff Putnam, of your place, entertained us with a patriotic address, which was followed by three cheers for President Lincoln and his cabinet. Mr. N. A. Hamilton, of Whitewater, next took the stand and aroused the patriotism of the audience most thoroughly, and was followed by Rev. J. Davis of the Stone School House, in some excellent remarks which were enthusiastically applauded. Rev. H.H. Dixon of our place, (our place being the Congregational Church of Old Johnstown) closed in a short address when the company gave three cheers for the speeches and three times for Gen. Scott.

Thus closed the day without accident and it was a glorious one for us. As near as we could estimate, there were a thousand people present, and was much the largest gathering ever held in this town. We think we have given old Rock a good lead, and when we are out distanced we'll try again.

Truly yours
Johnstown July 5, 1861



There was fun, too, that July 4th, 1861, as another article tells in the same paper:

Dancing on the fourth. — The people of Johnstown will have good opportunities for dancing on the 4th. Mr. Young at the Center and Uncle Jim Hustebrooks at "Old Johnstown" invite their friends to meet at their homes and close the celebration of the day. Johnstown seems to be the ball-room of the county.

There was another association in the town that does not exist today. They too had made plans for the Fourth of July. This was the Johnstown Circus Association. Their meetings were long on resolutions. Several of them were: Resolved, that the circus is a great and important institution, especially in the present circus of our national affairs, for it is and always will be free from every thing that is sectional. Resolved, That the boxes be abolished as relics of aristocracy and that all should come down into the pit on one democratic level. Resolved, that in as much as the fourth of July is thought to be sectional by a portion of this commonwealth that the circus be substituted instead.

The Scotch, too, had an added Fourth of July feature. Two city men had challenged two Scots, one of those men being a MacFarlane to a game of "Quoits." A large crowd watched this game. It was given a half column write up and mostly in Scotch dialect. The Scots are agreed they had never seen Geordie make as many good shots in Old Scotland as he did this fourth of July, 1861. Who won? The Scotties.

Carrie Vernon sent this into the paper in May of 1861

"Rock Prairie! Beautiful art thou, exceedingly, princely dowers of fair quen of the west! With thy broad far stretching, flower-gummed acres, whose green mingles with the blue of the sky in the distance; and thy "Emerald" groves with bright winged songsters . . . Verily art thou the joy and pride of all within thy borders, for thy Rock name doth not betoken a flinty heart, thoug thou cans't boast of one "Mount Zion" which is founded on a rock.

----- Thou cans't furnish also thy quota of sons and daughters, true and loyal to the "Star Spangled Banner" of their country."

Patriotism was said in many ways that year of '61. At one largely attended Citizens meeting at Old Johnstown Congregational Church more resolutions of personal sacrifice were given. One of them read: Resolved, That we here pledge ourselves to our country to sustain its free and glorious institutions with ourselves if necessary, with our money, our wheat and our pork, until the flag of our union again waves over our whole country, and rebellion is put down and traitors are punished. Resolved, That there is something for us to do in this struggle and we are resolved to do it.

This was the grass roots spirit of '61.

Compiled by Lilah Zanton

LILACS AND HEATHER IN 1861

Young orchards of Rock Prairie blossomed and bloomed the spring of 1861. New pride in planting orchards and beautifying dooryards had been promoted by farm leaders the past dozen years through the new and active Rock County Agriculture Society and Mechanics Institute. One of these leaders was Louis Powell Harvey of Shopiere, teacher, storekeeper, co-mill-owner, politician and, above all, humanitarian. After orchards full bloom the gentle April winds carried the fragile petals to earth's verdant green carpet. The warm spring showers, the soft April air combined with the delicate petals. The chemist has an equation for this process of decomposition. Others of us think of it as one of Nature's miracles.

This spring of 1861 a peach orchard blossomed and bloomed a short distance from the Tennessee River near the Town of Corinth, Tennessee, on a road from a steamboat landing. The pink peach blossoms bloomed and fulfilled their natural destiny of fruition. Again the warm April rains combined with fallen petals and made the inevitable equation. The peach branches would bend with luscious fruit the fall of '61.

Louis Powell Harvey, a close friend of our own community, the Lilac Vermonters and the Bonny Heather Scots, was quite unaware of a blossoming pink orchard between the banks of the Tennessee and Corinth this spring of '61. How could the Vermonters and the Scots know that here was a stage being set that would influence their lives?

Louis Powell Harvey and his charming young wife, Cordelia Adelaide, attended the Shopiere Stone Church that he had helped build. From their Sunday School studies they would know that Shiloh was an Israelite town in Ephraim. In this town of Shiloh the boy Samuel had heard voices and had seen the vision. Here, too, at Shiloh the Tabernacle and the Ark of the Covenant had stood. The Heather Scots knew their Bible well and the Lilac Vermonters had been taught this same history of Shiloh in the Baptist Church that is now our Town Hall, Johnstown.

In the spring of 1861, Louis Powell Harvey, his wife Cordelia, and his friends, the Scots and the Vermonters, could not know that another April would tell them of another Shiloh. A small, weather-beaten church stood near the peach orchard between the Tennessee landing and Corinth. The Shiloh church was the home of worship to the Prince of Peace. There was no young Samuel to tell of the following April. But the voice of Father Abraham was issuing his first call for volunteers to form a Union Army to keep our Union, the United States of America, intact. This call was heard by the young men of our community.

After the long winter of 1861, a sub-zero winter, a deep snow winter, spring brought an extra bonus of perfect weather. Tuesday, April 2, 1861, Annual Town Meeting was a clear, mild, serene and warm beautiful day. Words can hardly express the beauty of such a day. Attend Town Meeting at Bradford. When so much is happening how can we crowd it all in half the space?" Such was the written word of William Castle Scott, Bradford, in his 1861 daily diary, now in the possession of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Russell Tarrant. A hundred years ago this day, May 30th, he wrote, "Partially cloudy and beautiful until along about 5:00 o'clock P. M.

when it commenced raining moderately and continued through the night."

Though the subject of the Center Cemetery, under the control of the Town since the first burial in 1839, was not included in the minutes of '61, in the light of following events it would have been discussed informally. The following annual meeting, April 1st, 1862, included this motion in its minutes: Motioned and seconded that the supervisors of the Town of Johnstown convey the Johnstown Cemetery Grounds to the Johnstown Center Cemetery Association. Motion carried."

Money raised at the '61 meeting was for schools and town expenses. Also \$200.00 was raised for support of the poor. The following year this \$200.00 was turned over to school expenses. The Rock County Board of Supervisors had voted to care for the poor as a county unit. After much committee work, politics and conniving, the farm now owned by George McFarlane was purchased from the Newhall family for a County Institution. It is interesting to note that the Newhall family had sold their farm near Bradford, Vermont, for the first Orange County Poor Farm.

At this Annual Town Meeting, 1861, one of the subjects certain to be discussed in small groups was the coming fall election. The name of Louis Powell Harvey was being mentioned more and more frequently as Governor timber. Also the word "secede" brought frowns and unhappy, heated conversations. Within the fortnight the secession of Southern States would have cemented their intent, April 12, Fort Sumpter would have been fired upon. The Civil War would have begun. Like all the nation, our community life was instantly changed and chartered into a new way of living.

It was planning time; it was planting time; it was spring. After the initial shots at Fort Sumpter, plans were changed, planting was changed, and the gay hearts were shadowed with fears. Bradford men held meetings to call farmers "traitors" who would not release their hired help from their contracts so that they might answer Father Abraham's call for volunteers. These meetings on traitors snowballed into other townships. Newspapers promised that city patriots would help the farmers buy the new reapers which were pictured on the advertising page of each issue.

The Johnstown farmers were calling for county meetings to find methods to bring about a better price for their grains. Sound familiar? Currency problems also were confronting everyone and took up much space in the newspapers. The newspapers had telegraph stories from all over the nation.

May 3rd, 1861 the Janesville newspaper carried this heading, "Go and Do Likewise". Under this caption was the story of a new club formed at Johnstown. Apparently our forefathers were so eager to keep abreast of the times, to know what was happening in Washington, to know more about Father Abraham's call for volunteers and the battles, that they could not wait for the bi-weekly stage-coach-delivered newspapers. Our forefathers formed a club of 45 subscribers to the paper. Within the week they had doubled their subscriptions. Each took his turn as messenger to deliver these treasured papers. It is easy to imagine the messenger would drop off newspapers along the Milwaukee Road to our Harmony neighbors.

It is also easy to imagine the scene at day's close, of waiting men and weary teams at the Center House, at the Center and the Old Beldin Hotel at the Old Town. Not only were these men avid readers, but were equally gifted conversationalists. Politics, local and state, were lusty; patriotism was at a feverish pitch. Entries of their animals for the County Fair would be discussed. In this field the Scotch were just coming into their own. Andrew Barlass was on the Committee for Matched Horses and Horses of all Work. The Shorthorn, the Durhams and the Devons led the list of popular cattle. A new prize was being offered for four-year-old yoke oxen. It was felt that the prudent farmer could not afford to keep horses for field work.

The Ladies Department at the Annual Rock County Fair was composed mostly of fancywork: flowers papier mache, monochromatic penciling, shell monument and box, and flowers and crayolithic paintings were some of the entries our great grandmothers entered in competition. This spring new sewing projects were taking the ladies' time. With the emotional patriotism at a high peak, there were many scenes of flag raising. The theme song seemed to be "Yes, we'll rally 'round the flag, boys, we'll rally once again, shouting the battle cry of Freedom."

This was the summer for shouting and rallying, but first there had to be a flag to "rally 'round". The ladies were busily engaged cutting and stitching flags. Because of the late Fred Pratt's grandmother, Mary Ann Pratt's, talent for tailoring, we know some of the flags would have been her handwork.

Then, too, the current Governor, Governor Randall, not only was having soldiers trained at Camp Randall, but had issued calls to all the ladies of the state for bandages and warm blankets. It was a busy summer for all. The youngsters had their annual school picnic in the nearest grove. According to the paper, these picnics were the highlight of the year. The youngsters had more work to do that summer and the following three summers. They had to try to take the place of older brothers who had "answered Father Abraham's call for more and more volunteers."

The Scotch, not to be outdone, had formed a cavalry unit called the Scotch Greys. To be a member there were three prerequisites: he must be pure Scotch, he must be 5'10", and he must bring to ride a grey horse - hence the Scotch Greys. It has been said the Scotch came to all Frontiers with a Bible in one hand and a musket in the other. The Germans made the weapons, but the Scotch fired them. Still ringing in their hearts were the stirring words of an Ulster Scot, Patrick Henry - "Give me Liberty or give me death!"

In the blood of the Vermonters, too, was a fervent devotion to the rights of the individual. Didn't they come from the Green Mountain Boy's tradition? Hadn't they been brought up on the story of Liberty, Freedom, Democracy? Many of their grandfathers had been in the Revolutionary War. Little wonder that our community was seething with patriotism and action.

An article from the Gazette, July 1861 gives a vivid description of visible activity.

When the interested persons of the Johnstown Center Cemetery, and this included the Vermonters who had spilled over

into Bradford and the Scotch in Harmony, met on September 28, 1861, in this hall to form an Association, we may be sure they talked informally about the harvest. The merits of different kinds of apples would be compared. The apples were never rosier, never sweeter than in the fall of 1861. They would tell how their wives were home drying apples. Trays of peeled, sliced apples were on all window sills. You may be sure Grandmother's Dried-Apple Pie recipe was going the rounds. The teacher might get one apple, but the boy's bulging pockets were recess treats for themselves. Though the men wouldn't say it out loud, in their hearts they wished their soldier boys could be home to enjoy these fruits.

The '62 crop of apples would be just as sweet and just as rosy, but to our people, the apple would have lost its sweetness and the rosiness would have been dimmed. A peach orchard near Shiloh had blossomed in the spring of '62 but there was no harvest. On April 5th, 1862, the same bullets that would shred the delicate pink peach blossoms would combine the blood of our own youth with the mired blooms. Scientist, tell us the equation for pink peach petals and the blood of Wisconsin boys? To our immediate community it was numbed heart-ache.

Newly-elected Governor of Wisconsin, Louis Powell Harvey, thought of these people he knew so well; he thought of the boys who had survived this brutal, hectic battle. April 4th they had been boys; April 6th they were soldiers of purpose. Governor Harvey went to Corinth to try to bring comfort to these wounded Wisconsin soldiers. He brought them messages from home. It was here that General Grant realized, the folks at home began to realize, that victory would not be easily or shortly won.

Governor Harvey did bring comfort to the boys, but it was short-lived. When he returned to board the steamer he lost his footing on the gangplank, fell into the river, and drowned. The Lilac Vermonters and the Heather Scots, along with the entire State, were shocked and bereaved. The summer of '61 had been one of shouting and rallying; the summer of '62 was one of deep quiet emotionalism. Everyone went to work. Governor Harvey's widow, Cordelia Adelaide, began nursing soldiers close to the newest battle ground. Would her path have crossed with our Johnstown doctor, Doctor William Rockwell, who served as surgeon for the entire war? Mrs. Harvey saw the need of a Northern Hospital to bring the wounded soldiers, not only to heal their bodies, but to mend the wounds of the spirit. They would get better so much quicker in their home climate. She went to President Lincoln to ask for such a hospital. After considerable begging, pleading and explaining, he granted her a hospital. It was built in Madison and called the Harvey Hospital. Mrs. Harvey is still spoken of by historians as "The Wisconsin Angel".

Many times her husband had addressed our farmers of 1861 upon the uncommon common sense method of the model farmer. He sprinkled his addresses with Biblical references. One of his favorites for the farmer was from the Song of Solomon: "Take us the foxes, the little foxes, that spoil the vines, for our vines bear tender grapes."

The Year '61: A memorial year, an association remembers it's departed loved ones, planning, planting, politics, orchards, traitors, beautiful prairie, welfare problems, greed, prices, cur-

rency, heather, negroes, joyous youngsters, active women, volunteers, confusion, fair entries, farm problems, lilacs, weapons, Shilohs, Red Foxes, the vines of Freedom, tender grapes of Democracy. Is it only 1861?

Compiled by Mrs. Clifford Zanton

Prepared for the 100th Anniversary of J.C.C., Association, 1961.



Eben Chapman was a prisoner in Andersonville and while there carved a metal ring that is still in the possession of the family.

WHO RAISED THE LIBERTY POLE IN 1860?

In the fall of 1859 and summer of 1860 when Lincoln and Douglas were running and speaking for the candidacy of President, the men of our neighborhood, Utters Corners, got rabid over politics. Of course, the South was trying to extend slavery into new territory. Wisconsin and Northern Illinois were a hot place for the Republican Party. Politics waxed pretty warm in our neighborhood. We had some pretty rabid neighbors on both sides of the question.

My father joined the Republican Party and was as rabid as any of them. He did not say much, but what he did say was sharp and to the point. The neighbors on both sides of us were Democrats. One woman was raised in the South, but married a man in the North and settled in Wisconsin. She and her husband were quite outspoken for the slaves' rights from the first. At a neighborhood party at our house one of the other neighbors said in Father's hearing that all Republicans ought to be hung. Father spoke up and told him that he had always been a whig until about 10 days ago when he joined the Republican party and that if hanging was in order that they might just as well begin right

there. The man made a big grunt and turned away and never came to our house again. He never spoke to my father until after Lincoln was elected. That showed the spirit of the times.

Of course, there were political meetings and after awhile they had speaking and pole raisings on both sides. First, the Democrats raised poles and had a wreath around the top of something green. The Republicans also raised poles and called them Liberty poles indicating liberty for all. Each village generally had two poles. Whitewater raised a Democrat pole that claimed to be 160 feet high, it was spliced and straight. After awhile it became weak in the splice and had to be taken down. The Republicans got a one piece pole straight and true in every way and was 100 feet high from Tomah in W. Wisconsin. These poles were used during the rebellion to tell the people of the surrounding country whether the North or South had a victory. If the Southern army had a victory the flags went to half mast; but if the North had a victory the flags went to the top of the pole. In Whitewater a cannon was fired that could be heard for miles. When the cannons were heard, my folks used to send me up back of the house on a hill where I could see the flag at Whitewater on clear days and whether it was half mast or full mast. We had no daily papers in those days. Weekly papers were all that the farmers had and they had to be content with the slow news so the news was signalled by the flags. In stormy or dark days we could not see the flags 8 miles away and just had to wait until it cleared.

Of course, if men raised poles, boys had to do the same. At first we Republican boys at the Utters Corners School, raised one about 15 feet high, and it had nothing better than a rag for a flag. It fluttered and showed the three colors, but I am afraid that it was not in very good proportion. It was the Republican Liberty Pole. Then the Democrat boys raised one a few feet higher with a wreath and a little larger flag. Then the Republicans raised one 40 feet high with a well proportioned flag.

About that time the older boys began to come to school and there were more Democrats among them than Republicans. They raised a pole. The bottom part was a white oak tree peeled of bark, and spliced to this was a poplar pole. This pole was more than 60 feet in height. They were to have a raising on the day the Democrats were to raise a pole and flag at Johnstown, a little burg south of us. At these flag raisings, they generally had a band and a speaker so when the band wagon from Whitewater passed our school, boys asked them to play for our school while they raised the flag which they did as the boys had everything ready. George Soles was a mechanic's son and he had brought rope and tackle to raise the flag. As the band began to play, the flag began to raise; but it stopped all at once as there was not force enough back of the Democrats to raise it. The Republicans were not going to help; but just as the Democrats were going to fail the teacher came out and said, "Boys, you had better help", so big and little took hold of the ropes and all of us had all that we could do to raise it. Then the men on the band wagon called for a tiger, and we all gave 3 cheers.

When the Democrats got the pole anchored, they defied the Republicans to beat it. It looked for awhile that we could

not, but where there is a will there is a way. Soon the older Republican boys put their heads together and began to plan. I was one of the smaller boys and was not let into their secret, as I might tell.

One night I was awakened near Midnight and found my oldest sister, Alvina, sewing on a big flag. We had one of the first sewing machines in the neighborhood, a Wheeler and Wilson. The material was wool bunting and was a fine flag. Of course, my curiosity was aroused, and I had a number of questions to ask. After awhile my sister said that if I would lie down and go to sleep that I would know all about it in the morning. That satisfied me and I went to sleep. In the morning I wanted to know where the flag was. She told me to go out of doors and look around. I did, and the first thing I saw was a large flag floating on a pole back of the school house. The flag was way above the trees in the woods and was floating lazily full length in the breeze. I never remember seeing a flag that showed off to better advantage. The morning sun was shining brightly on it, and the flag was so clean and showed so great above the green of the woods I think the whole district could see it.

The pole, as I found out later, was a little over 140 feet high from the ground. The foot of the pole was a large White-Oak and the top was a Poplar pole. The splice was 40 or more feet high from the ground and was made by the lower end of the Poplar pole mortised into a limb that ran at right angles from the tree and anchored 6 or 8 feet to another limb. Above it the limb was sawed into and the pole was fitted into it so that it stood firm. It was a great success and could be seen by all the surrounding country.

How and who raised it I never knew or found out as it was raised in the night and was a great secret. I always thought that my father was at the raising as he was not at home that evening nor was my oldest brother, Edson. But I never could find out.

I think that it must have taken quite a few men besides the Republican school boys to have raised the pole and secured it in the limbs 40 feet above the ground, the pole being green at that.

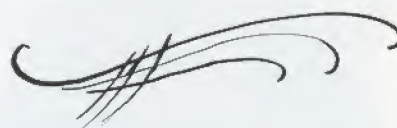
The Democrats never tried to out do that pole.

Soon after the election took place in which Lincoln was elected. I asked Father several times about the flag raising as I grew older. He would not say, and I never could find out from my older brother or any of the boys his age. I knew that they never came home until nearly morning, and my brother was pretty sleepy the next day. The flag stayed there until the term was out, and the pole must have been taken down at the end of the term as I don't remember it the next term.

I remember that the church at Utters Corners was used for meetings and that Elder Lugg who preached there was a staunch Republican. At that time, or soon afterwards, a woman, an ex-slave, showed where the lash had cut her back while she had been a slave in the South.

We children had the campaign literature read to us by our folks. The times impressed me greatly, and I have never missed a Presidential election nor a state election since coming of age.

These are the reminiscences of Dr. Edwin Samuel Hull written in 1934 when he was 82 years old. He died shortly after. Edited by his daughter, Mabel Hull Paul.



BUCKWHEAT CAKES

2 quarts of buckwheat flour
1 pint of cornmeal
1 teacupful of yeast

Stir it with water to a thin batter, and let it stand overnight. Fry them for breakfast. Serve with sorgum.

WET YEAST: This was a mixture that was kept in the warming oven (a shelf above the cook stove) in a large crock covered with a blanket.

Pour one pint of boiling water over 1 large handful of hops. Cook this for 15 minutes and pour it over 1 pint of flour. When cool add 1 teaspoonful of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1 teaspoonful of ginger, and 1/2 cup of yeast left from before. This will be ready after standing for two or three days. ¹

Serve with sorgum. The growing of sorgum became popular in Wisconsin during the Civil War. Sugar was short in the North and Wisconsin became the leading sorgum growing state in the Northwest. ²

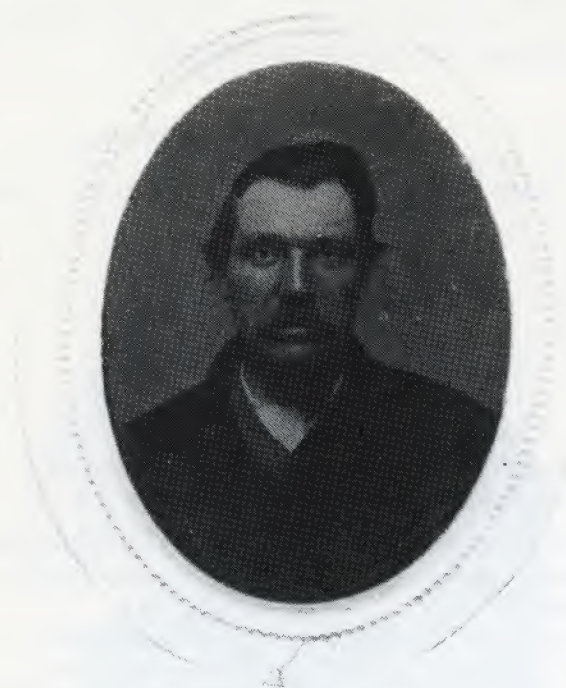
The soil had to be rich and weed free. A lath was used to knock off the leaves and the seed top was removed. The stalks were placed on a wagon and hauled to the sorgum mill where the sap was squeezed out. The sap was boiled down until it became sorgum. Buckwheat was also raised on Rock Prairie, the last fields I can recall seeing was in the early 1960's. ³



(1) from a book so old it no longer had its cover. It was called the "Housekeepers New Cook Book" and has been laying around the Wehler house for years.

(2) "Side Roads" by Fred L. Homes

(3) One of Johnstown's Sorgum growers and makers was Mr. Krause of Section 24.



David Carter, Civil War.

Soldiers in Johnstown are extremely hard to find due to the confusion of our post office addresses. Consider these lists as incomplete and certainly not accurate. Some of these men may have lived in Johnstown after their term of service, some may have been born here, some are only "I thinks," some are names on gravestones in the Johnstown Center Cemetery, (That doesn't prove that they lived here however). Then there are those that served in between wars, and in today's unofficial political wars.... so-o-o-o-oo- look at the pictures.



Roy "Joe" Stoller



Camp of Hal Peterson. World War I



Hal Peterson with his sisters; left, Marion and right, Ruth.

JAMES D MORTON
WISCONSIN
PVT CO A 1 REGT WIS INF
SPANISH AMERICAN WAR
FEB 18 1877 SEPT 29 1962

WORLD WAR I

World War I Veterans of Johnstown are extremely hard to find due to the confusion of post office addresses in Johnstown.

David J. Bell served in the machine gun battalion of the 33d Division that saw action in the Meuse-Argonne Sector.

Ivan McLay, son of George McLay

James Hay

Aren Winslow

Jim Hadden

Charles J. McCabe

Marcus B. Dunlany

John S. Ames

Louis G. Playter

James Carr

Andrew F. Weber

Dick Hartwig

James Plumb

Orvin Anderson

Richard Grout



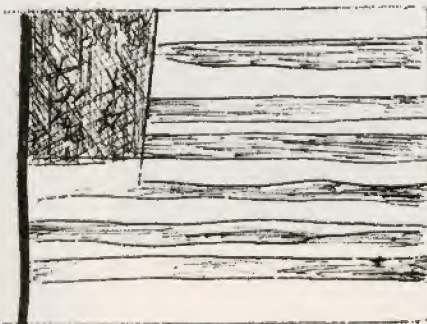
Dick Hartwig.



Albert Wellnitz served in 1951.



Herbert DeVitt, who drew this on his school tablet.



*This is our flag.
Our flag is pretty.
It is red white and
blue.*



Fred Johnson, Camp Co. C, 602 Engrs. 1918-19 "The boys who put the artillery through the Argonne."



Josephine and Katheryn, daughters of Esther and Fred Johnson.

JOHNSTOWN HONOR ROLL		
ACKER, EDWARD	GUERNSEY, GEORGE E.	MCLAUGHLIN, JESSE
ACKER, IVAN R.	HASSE, ESTHER T.	MCCABE, CHARLES J.
ALVIN, HARRY L.	HALLGOM, OWEN M.	MILLARD, FRANCIS R.
AMES, JOHN B.	HENRY, ALBERT M.	MILLARD, GEORGE E.
BAHL, GLEN C.	JONES, GEORGE	PACKIN, ROBERT L.
BRAUN, HAROLD E.	JUDO, MARJORIE M.	PAINE, RUTH
BERTZ, ALBERT H.	JUDO, HARRIETTE E.	PETERSON, THANE I.
CALDO, WILLIAM J.	KELLY, BERNARD J.	PITT, HOWARD C.
CLARK, JAMES F.	KELM, MEARL J.	RICE, GORDON W.
CONNER, JAMES D.	KEINBAUM, HOWARD L.	SHULTZ, MARVIN
CULLEN, STEVEN W.	KAISER, HAROLD J.	SOWLES, ROBERT H.
CULLEN, RUSH W.	*MANOGUE, LAWRENCE J.	STURTEVANT, MERLE E.
DEVON, STEPHEN	JENSEN, PACHER	WALLIN, WILLIAM
DONLAVY, MARCUS B.	SUMMERS, HARTLEY	WEISS, EDWIN L.
FISHAW, BERNICE N.	FINNEY, FRANCIS	WENDORF, VERNON A.
GODFREY, DONALD W.	MERRIAM, DONALD	WOLFROTH, RAYMOND



Sgt. Robert Sowles, member of the Army Air Force, stationed on Guam.



Captain Howard C. Pitt in his Fighter Plane

Pitt served in the U. S. Army Air Corps during World War II as a pilot of fighter planes in Europe. The son of Mrs. Clair Rice and the deceased C. H. Pitt, Howard was born in Johnstown, attended Plainview School here, and Whitewater City High School. Today he is a geologist and lives in Long Beach, California, with his wife and two sons.



Bernice (Newton) Fishpaw sent this card home from London.



Sgt. James F. Clark and wife, Leona Scharine

SPEC./4 DANNY TUCKER

Tucker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tucker of Johnstown, is an Army Point Man for the Rangers in Vietnam. He was graduated from Milton High School in 1968; and before entering the service, he attended the U. of Wis. for two years, majoring in agriculture. Tucker married Joyce DeVoe of Janesville on Aug. 16, 1969.

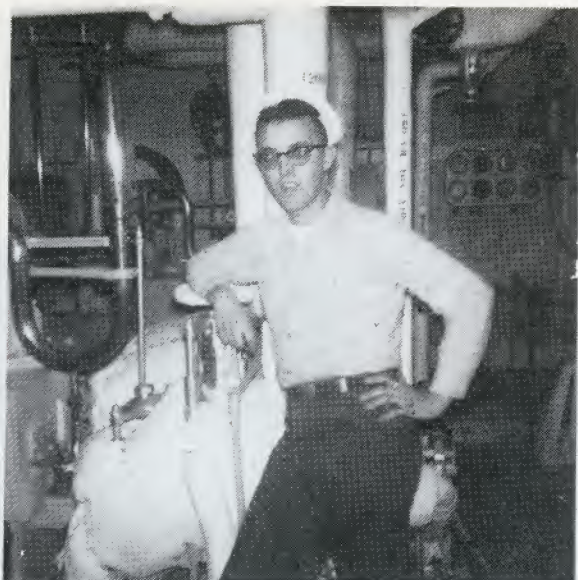


BN/SN Roger Wickingson

U. S. Navy 1955 - 59 — — A farmer in North Johnstown, Wickingson is married to Madonna Kamenick and they have four sons. They now own the former Rupnow place on Lima Center Road (Fire No. 37).



Bill Caldo



MM/2 Karl J. Wickingson at work in his ship U.S.S. Willis A. Lee, which was his home for four years - - 1962-66. Wickingson is a farmer on the family farm (Fire No. 114) and is one of the most eligible bachelors of Johnstown.

Private Snyder Aids In Viet Delta Road Construction



Men of the 36th Engineer Battalion (Construction) are constantly fighting a battle of building and repairing roads in the Republic of Vietnam.

At their headquarters in Vinh Long, 80 miles southwest of Saigon in the Mekong Delta, the engineers work around-the-clock providing the rock, asphalt, men and machines for Delta paving operations.

Private First Class Dale Snyder is a scoop operator at Company A's rock pier. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Snyder, RR 3, Whitewater and a 1968 graduate of Whitewater High School.

At the rock pier and asphalt plant, the men work 12-hour shifts furnishing ingredients for road projects. During the day, barges carrying 450 to 1,000 tons of rock pull up alongside the end of the 100-foot wooden pier to be unloaded by P-7 bulldozers, then stockpiled, or dumped into waiting trucks.

Those on the night shift provide security around the pier area to prevent pilferage and on occasions, unload barges. The rock is used as a base for the roads and in the making of asphalt.

The day shift at the asphalt plant produces 80 to 100 tons of asphalt per hour as sand and rock are heated, dried and screened, then mixed with penaprime and stored in tanks ready for use.

Frequent maintenance of the plant is performed by the night shift. The constant adjustment and repair is vital to operation, and when the situation warrants, the night shift will also make asphalt. The plant will soon be producing the asphalt to pave nearly 50 miles of a new highway, LTL-7A, linking Vinh Long to Tra Vinh.

Located halfway between Vinh Long and Tra Vinh is "Rice Paddy Junction," the base camp of Company B, the earthmovers of the 36th Engineers. Their job is to dig out the road, fill it with clay and rock while managing to stay one step ahead of the paving machines.

Inside the cleared rice-paddy field, Company B operates like a separate detachment as ever-active cooks prepare meals for the hungry road workers, efficient mechanics repair much-used trucks and equipment while alert security guards watch over the area from their towers.

For Snyder and the others, the hours are long, work is dirty and a shower afterwards is a welcome comfort.

Although the roads built by the 36th Engineers are not like freeways in the U.S., they are a vast improvement over earlier routes and enable the people of South Vietnam to travel more easily and quickly from one place to another.

By SPEC. 4 RAY SIMPSON

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS DALE SNYDER

James Manogue Reported Dead

Letter Written Three
Years Ago Reveals
49th Tank Co. Death



Liberation of Cabanatuan prison camp Jan. 30, the camp from which First Sgt. Dale Lawton was freed, has brought sorrowful news as well as joy concerning the 192nd Tank battalion. Records of prisoners of war found there have revealed the fact that Pfc. James Manogue, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Manogue Sr., Milton, died while a prisoner at Camp O'Donnell. Though a presumption of death letter had been sent regarding Pfc. Manogue, he was previously listed as missing in action.

Among the prisoner of war records was a letter written Oct. 10, 1942, by Chaplain Frank L. Tiffany, telling of the circumstances surrounding the Tank company man's death and burial. Chaplain Tiffany, who evidently never had an opportunity to mail the letter, was himself killed in October, 1944, as the result of the sinking of a prisoner of war transport enroute to Japan, the notice from Maj. C. W. MacEllven of headquarters of the United States army forces in the Pacific stated.

Chaplain Tiffany's letter was as follows:

"Dear Mr. Manogue:

"It was my pleasure to have known young Pvt. James Manogue of the 192nd Tank battalion, but my very sad duty to write of his decease. You undoubtedly will long ago have received the official notice through military channels, but I just felt like adding this more personal word. The information given me, and I did not think to

ask James before his decease, does not state the relationship of the next of kin to the deceased, but if it be father, uncle or what, I am sure the memory of James will be as fully sacred.

"Along with my assignment as hospital chaplain, I also went out with General Weaver's tank battalions as part-time duty so became, spiritually at least, close to the men of those units. When our hospital of above name (General Hospital No. 1, Camp O'Donnell, P.I.) came here July 3, I soon became acquainted with James Manogue. At first, he seemed to revive greatly. Previous to our coming, the hospital facilities were inadequate. But about a month before he died, we began to see

that his chances of ultimate recovery were slight. Believe me, I did everything I possibly could personally in the way of getting him extra food, a toothbrush, etc., to help him along. But the ravages of disease and malnutrition had run too far. His diagnosis was beri-beri. The Catholic chaplain (he will undoubtedly write to you) saw to his last rites according to his church. He was buried in the cemetery, a beautiful location, just outside the hospital grounds in plot P, row 7, grave 10. I should have said that after our coming here to our hospital, the patients were given every possible medical and professional aid.

"Please be assured, Mr. Manogue, that not only my own but the sincere sympathies of every remaining member of the 192nd, including General Weaver, as well as the hospital attendants who knew James personally, go out to you and to every member of the family and friends of this young soldier. May God abundantly bless and comfort you in this, your hour of sorrow.

"My church is the Presbyterian, U.S.A. If there is any service I can render you after the war, just ask

any minister of that church for my location and I will be glad to hear from you. I have been through Wisconsin many times and know what a beautiful state it is. My brother, Jay W. Tiffany, is engineer on the Hiawatha from Minneapolis to La Crosse, Wis., and he tells us much of the country. My last location before being called to active duty was at Sandpoint, Idaho.

Sincerely yours,

Frank L. Tiffany

"Chaplain (Captain U.S. army)"

Pfc. Manogue was born in Milton and attended Milton Union high school, leaving school to assist with the work on his father's farm. He joined the Tank company about a month before it left for Fort Knox, Ky., for training.

Mr. and Mrs. Manogue have another son, Emmett, at home; and two daughters, Gertrude, at home, and Mrs. Mary Cullen, Janesville.



Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kemmett

Michael Kemmett was born in Ballymote, County Silgo, Ireland, in 1830. He came to the Janesville area at the age of 14 with his mother, three brothers, and four sisters.

On April 8, 1860, Michael Kemmett married Anna A. McGlone, the eldest of three children and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McGlone. Anna McGlone was born in the town of Rue, County Silgo, Ireland, May 8, 1841. Her parents, brother, and sister came to U.S.A., leaving her with an aunt in London, England, until a few years later at the age of 18 she came to join her family. Mrs. Kemmett, a quiet peaceful, loving mother who was devoted to her home and family, died June 22, 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Kemmett started housekeeping on a farm in Richmond, Wis., where they resided until retiring from farming in 1905. They retired to a home in Johnstown Center where they lived about 13 years. They were members of St. Mary's Catholic Church of Janesville and are buried in the Catholic Cemetery of Delavan.

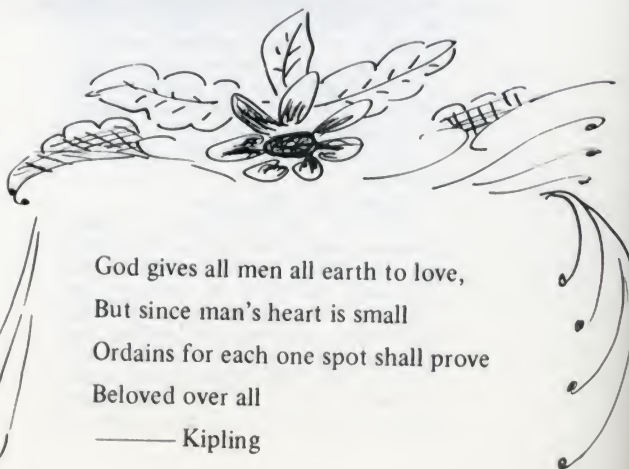
To Michael and Anna Kemmett nine children were born, four of whom died in early childhood. Those who grew to adulthood were Theresa (Mrs. Frank Larkin of Johnstown), Anna (Mrs. William J. Devine of Beloit), Elizabeth (Mrs. Miles Malone of Johnstown), Frank of Darien, and Joseph J. of Whitewater.



Samuel Hull on his way to the creamery.



Will Zanton, grandfather; Clifford, the father and Julius, the great-grandfather; holding William Clifford Zanton.



God gives all men all earth to love,
But since man's heart is small
Ordains for each one spot shall prove
Beloved over all

— Kipling

THIS BLANK TO BE SENT TO THE TOWN CLERK

Johnston
Place

me 8 1946
Date

To the Town (Village or City) Clerk:—

You will find below a summary of my report to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture on the acreage of crops planted in 1926, etc., in this assessment district, as required by law.

2. Number of silos	105
3. Number of tractors in use	65
4. Number of sows farrowed or due to farrow before July 1	86
5. Acres in corn	4351
6. Acres in potatoes	102
7. Acres in oats for grain	2202
8. Acres in barley for grain	4002
9. Acres in rye for grain	40
10. Acres in winter wheat for grain	16
11. Acres in spring wheat for grain	34
12. Acres in all tame hay	2448
13. Acres in alfalfa hay	198
14. Acres in sweet clover	118
15. Acres in tobacco	57
16. Acres in cabbage	
17. Acres in dry field peas	
18. Acres in peas for canning	
19. Acres in buckwheat	10
20. Acres in dry edible beans	
21. Acres in soy beans grown alone	10
22. Acres in sugar beets for sugar	2
23. Acres in flax	
24. Bushels of clover seed harvested last year (1925)	145
25. Number of farm homes equipped with furnace heat	40
26. Number of farm homes equipped with running water	17
27. Number of farm homes equipped with bathrooms	18

Yours truly,

E. H. H. H. H.
Assessor

County of *Rock* Town (Village or City) of *Johnston*



This Report Is To Be Sent To The Town Clerk

Johnson
(Place)

June 14, 1943
(Date)

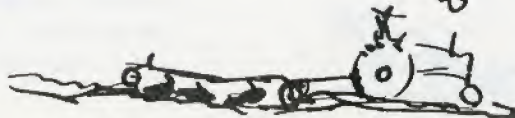
You will find below a summary of my report to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture on farm acreage and crops planted in 1943, etc., in this assessment district, as required by law.

1. Acres of land in farm.	21822
2. Acres in corn.	5506
3. Acres in potatoes.	252
4. Acres in oats for grain.	2673
5. Acres in barley for grain.	1828
6. Acres in rye for grain.	
7. Acres in winter wheat for grain.	
8. Acres in spring wheat for grain.	35
9. Acres in mixed grain for grain.	
10. Acres in clover and timothy hay alone and mixed.	4626
11. Acres in alfalfa hay.	855
12. Acres in other tame hay.	28
13. Acres in soybeans for all purposes.	342
14. Acres in tobacco.	20.8
15. Acres in sugar beets.	
16. Acres in buckwheat.	
17. Acres in flax.	
18. Acres in dry field peas.	
19. Acres in dry edible beans.	
20. Acres in sorghum for all purposes.	
21. Acres in hemp.	177
22. Acres in cabbage.	
23. Acres in cucumbers.	
24. Acres in onions for sets.	
25. Acres in dry onions for table use.	
26. Acres in carrots.	
27. Acres in canning peas.	218
28. Acres in sweet corn for canning.	162
29. Acres in snap beans for canning.	
30. Acres in green lima beans for canning.	
31. Acres in beets for canning.	
32. Acres in tomatoes for canning or market.	6
33. Acres in wild hay harvested last year (1942).	
34. Bushels of red clover seed harvested last year (1942).	249
35. Bushels of alsike, white, and other clover seed harvested last year (1942).	
36. Bushels of timothy seed harvested last year (1942).	930
37. Bushels of alfalfa seed harvested last year (1942).	
38. Number of brood sows for spring farrowing.	857
39. Number of hens and pullets of laying age.	13325
40. Number of chickens raised last year (1942).	15280
41. Number of turkeys raised last year (1942).	
42. Number of people living on farm now.	600

Yours very truly,

L. H. Johnson (L. H. Johnson)
(Assessor)

County Rock Town (Village or City) of Johnson



ROADS

THE SECOND TOWN CLERK'S BOOK

Annual town meeting of 1891

"On a resolution that we pay a bounty of ten cents for all wood chucks killed in this town."

The second town clerk's book is mainly concerned with roads and other improvements in the town. Very little is ever said again about loose livestock. An agricultural society had been formed in 1850 and a more modern agriculture was already established: much livestock was purebred, new types of machinery were being invented to do the work, and hybrid seeds were on their way. The road taxes, however, could still be paid for in labor.

At the annual town meeting of 1893 an attempt was made to change. "On motion that we raise one mill on the dollar for road purposes all in money. Motion lost. On motion that we raise one mill on the dollar for road purposes one half in money and one half in labor. Motion lost."

In 1894, \$300.00 in the "treasurer's hands" was applied for road purposes and in 1895: "0015 for road purposes adopted with the report." So ends the early pioneer era of Johnstown township and we are ready to go into the gay ninties where everybody runs a little faster.

In 1899, they tried to get money to gravel the roads and lost. In 1900, they tried to get money to repair three different sections of road and carried. In 1901, they raised two mills on the dollar for the roads, one mill to be paid for in labor and one mill to be paid in money. They raised \$500.00 to be expended on the highways as the board sees fit and all money not necessary for other work was to be used for graveling the highways.

In 1904, another big change: "on motion that we raise \$300.00 to build a steel bridge near the church property." In 1905: "On motion that we raise \$500.00 to build a cement and iron bridge across the Milwaukee Road in Johnstown Center. Carried. Moved that the board purchase three wheeled scrapers for the town. Carried."

April 3, 1905 annual town meeting: "Moved that we raise \$75 to buy a safe. Motion lost. Moved and carried that the board buy a safe as cheap as possible and large enough to hold all papers and books."

Then, in a fit of spending, they moved and carried (in seven different motions) to spend \$658.00 repairing and graveling various sections of road throughout the township in addition to the two mills for road purposes already voted and adopted with the report.

1907 - "On recomendation of the board that we raise \$400.00 for current expenses and two mills for road purposes.....moved that the town lay out \$100.00 on the Town Line road west of Jim Clark's. Lost. Moved and carried that we raise \$200.00 to fix the road near Mrs. Berrigan's. Motion carried. Moved that we lay out \$100.00 to gravel the road near Jay Taylors. Carried. Moved and carried that we raise \$500.00 to be laid out on the roads where the board sees fit. Moved that we raise \$75.00 to be laid out on the hill near Herman Schultz. Carried. Moved and carried that the board appoint more road commissioners."

The next year they continued on in this way, only distinguishing the proceedings by raising money for the county for the first time. The county got \$1,000.00 to expend on the Milton Road.

By 1909, the expenses of keeping up the roads were beginning to get to them and therefore, we the people, almost suffered another indignity. Think what the patriots of 1776 would have thought of THIS tax, if they could get so riled over a tax on their tea. "Moved that we have a dog tax of \$5.00 each, the money to be laid out on the road. Lost." Ah-h-h-h.

*P.J. McFarlane
Give Joe Kimmett
This Order for \$30.00
Thirty Dollars
J. J. Ward
June 4th - 1911*



ROCK COUNTY BUICK COMPANY
Where Customers Send Their Friends

3636 E. Milwaukee Street
Janesville, Wisconsin 53545

Phone
754-4418

2	1
3	4

Road Districts
April 22, 1893
Johnstown W.T.

Wisconsin Territory

One of the first orders of business in the newly formed township was to divide the town into road districts. The newly elected road commissioners, John Gould, Samuel Demary, and John Spaulding, met on April 22, 1843. Making road districts was a simple matter then. A line was drawn through the middle of the township from North to South and from East to West, making four road districts. After this they apportioned the highway on the town line between Johnstown and Milton. Johnstown was to keep up the road running across the top of Section 6 and to the quarter post of Section 5; and that part running along the top of Section 3 and to the quarter post of Section 2.

Mr Arnold claims
3.00 for Snow work
and I am quite
sure he earned
it Ward



John Ward was born in Richmond, Dec. 15, 1858, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Ward. He bought a home in Johnstown Center. As an accomplished violinist, he and Mr. Roy organized the Roy and Ward Dance Orchestra of Waukesha which furnished music for dancing parties and summer resorts for seven years. After Mr. Roy died, John went to Waterloo, Iowa and played the violin and prompted in an orchestra there. He returned to Johnstown where he was road commissioner for a number of years and supervised the construction of bridges. In 1917, rates were \$3.00 per day for grading the road, hauling gravel, plowing the road, cement bridgework, etc., except for the water boy who received 50 cents a day. Team work was worth \$2.50 a day.

JANUARY.
NEW YEAR'S DAY,
ON THE 1ST.

1914.
S . 4 11 18 25
M . 5 12 19 26
T . 6 13 20 27
W . 7 14 21 28
T 1 8 15 22 29
F 2 9 16 23 30
S 3 10 17 24 31

WORK ON ROAD
July 23 one half day 25
" 24 " " " 25
" 25 " " " 25
" 27 " whole " 50
" 28 " half " 25
" 29 " whole " 50
" 30 " " " 11 50
" 31 " " " 11 50
August 1 " " " 50
" 2 " " " 50
" 3 " " " 50
" 4 " " " 50
" 5 " " " 50
" 6 " " " 50
For water boy \$ 53 0
O.K. J.T. Ward

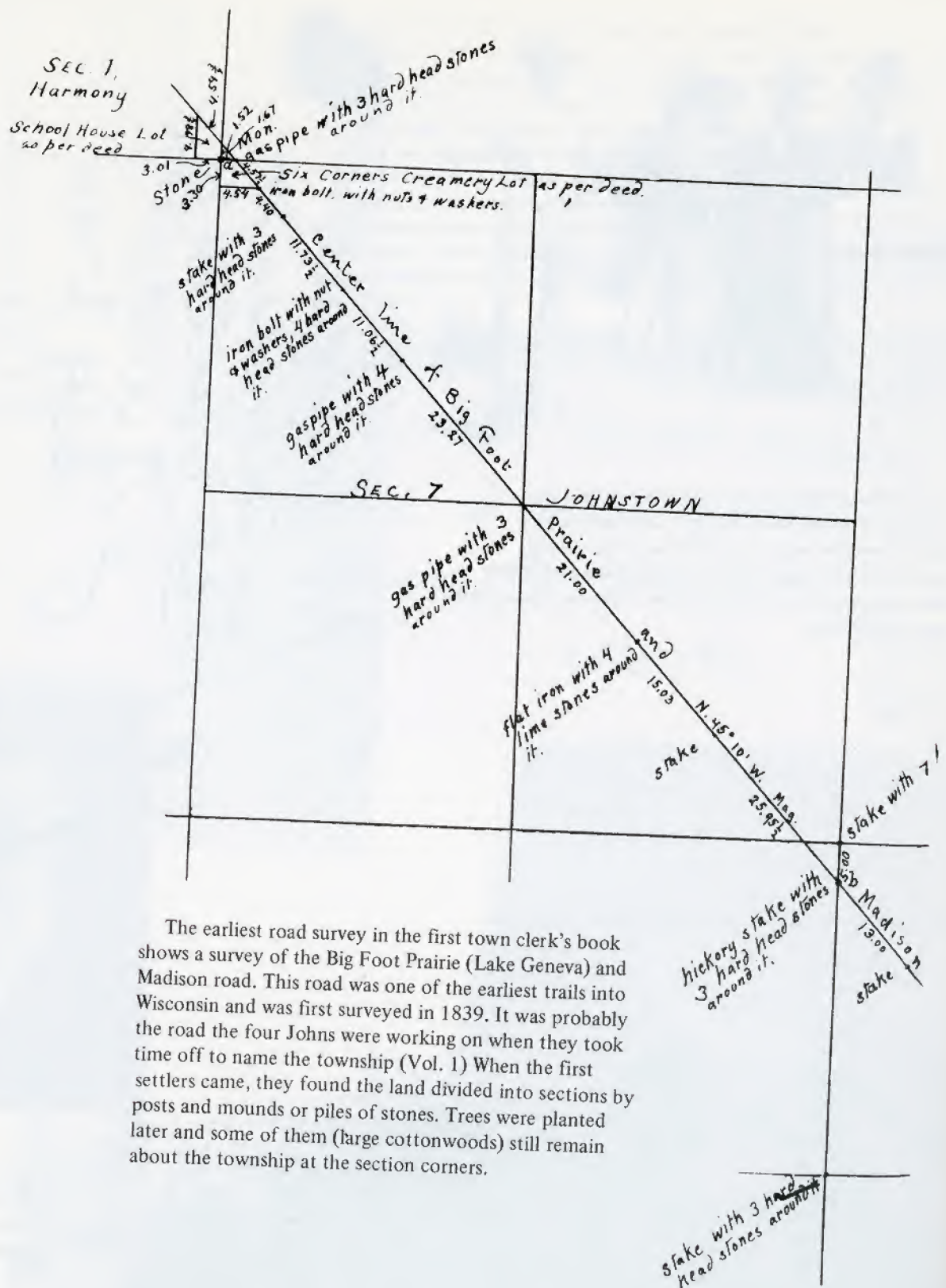


Roy Stoller at the left and John Ward at the right, building all those little bridges in Johnstown which today have their sides knocked down. The county, some three years ago, felt that at the speed with which cars travel today, the ditch is softer, if you are determined to hit something.

G. J. McGarland
 Pay Ed Pierce Jr
 (\$ 1925) Nineteen ²⁵/₁₀₀
 J. J. Ward
 Aug 2-16

GRADING THE ROAD WITH PATRICK FANNING





The earliest road survey in the first town clerk's book shows a survey of the Big Foot Prairie (Lake Geneva) and Madison road. This road was one of the earliest trails into Wisconsin and was first surveyed in 1839. It was probably the road the four Johns were working on when they took time off to name the township (Vol. 1) When the first settlers came, they found the land divided into sections by posts and mounds or piles of stones. Trees were planted later and some of them (large cottonwoods) still remain about the township at the section corners.

Monuments were driven and planted in the ground along said center line as shown hereon.

The plat is correct and shows the location of the center line of said road, as originally laid out in 1839.

Edward Ruge
Donor

90 " 101

Recorded this 27
day June 1910
J. M. Farland
Town Clerk

Suppose so



County of Rock)
: ss.

Town of Johnstown)

WHEREAS, Upon the application of 54 freeholders, residing in said Town of Johnstown for the laying out of a highway as hereinafter described we the undersigned supervisors of said town did on the 30th day of October, 1869 make out a notice and fix therein a time and place at which we would meet and decide upon such application and did meet on the 13th day of November, 1869, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the Town Clerk's office in said town it being the time and place fixed by us in said notice and having first been satisfied that the notice aforesaid had been duly given five days previous to the time of our said meeting to all of the occupants of the lands through which said highway passes and had also been posted up in three public places in said town ten days before the time of our said meeting in the manner required by law; we did then and there proceed to examine personally said highway, and did hear all reasons offered for or against laying out the same and did decide upon such application and it being our opinion that the public good will thereby be promoted, did decide to lay out said highway as hereafter described.

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to said application we, the said supervisors, do hereby order and determine that a highway be and the same is hereby laid as follows to wit:

Commencing at a point in the center line of said Big Foote and Madison road N. 33 degrees 35 ft. W along the center line of said road 74 $\frac{3}{4}$ links from the point of intersection of the said center line with the south line of Section 21, aforesaid. Running thence from said point of commencing N. 87 degrees E. 5 chains and 70 links more or less to a stake, said stake being N. 43 degrees 50 W 1 chain and 64 links from a Burr Oak tree 16 inches in Diameter. Thence running from said stake N. 2 degrees 50ft. E. 19 chains and 57 links to a stake 50 links west of the north end of board fence thence N. 3 degrees 21 ft. East 38 chains and 90 links more or less to the south west corner of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 21 aforesaid (Variation of the needle 7 degrees 30ft. East).

Thence North along the 1/8 line between the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of said Section 21 along the 1/8 line on the west of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 16 aforesaid and along the 1/8 line on the west of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 9 aforesaid 168 chains and 44 links to the point of intersection of said 1/8 line with the center line of the Stone School House East and West road, the same being an accurate survey thereof caused by us to be made, the line of said survey is the center of said highway and the same is laid out of the width of four

Made & Signed by us)
this 5th day of Jan. 1870)

Rush Beardsley

John Zuill

John McLay Supervisors

PROCEEDINGS OF TOWN BOARD

April 17, 1869 - Board met in pursuance of a call to assess the highway tax --- voted to assess one half mill on the dollar --- No other business before the board. Adjourned to meet in two weeks from next Wednesday.

Wm. A. Thompson
Town Clerk

April 5th, '69 -- Board met in accordance with above adjournment and proceeded to sign road warrants.

Nov. 13, 1869 -- The Town Board met in accordance with a previous notice and proceeded to lay out a public highway commencing at a point on the center of Big Foote and Madison road opposite residence of John Miles, Sec. 21, and running east 20 rods thence in north easterly direction until it intersects the 80 rod line 80 rods west of Section line dividing Sec. 21 and 22 thence north along the said line until it intersects the Stone School House road running east and west on Sec. 9 -- Adjourned to meet on Thursday 18th -- to appraise damage and attend to any other business in connection with said road.

Wm. A. Thompson
Town Clerk

* Name underlined is the road commissioner for that district

TOWN NO. THREE NORTH, RANGE NO. FOURTEEN EAST

9 April 1870

ROAD DISTRICT NO. 1

NAME	DESCRIPTION	SECTION
Mrs. Utter	NE 1/4 NE 1/4	1
John Cox	NW Cor. NE 1/4 NE 1/4	1
John Cheesbro	NW 1/4 NE 1/4	1
Jas. Wright	NW 1/4	1
B. Dowd	W end S 1/2 NE 1/4	1
Wm. Galbraith	W pt. S 1/2 NE 1/4	1
Marcellus Teetshorn	E end S 1/2 NE 1/4	1
Jas. Cleeland	E 1/2 NE 1/4 NE 1/4	2
J. W. Austin	W 1/2 NE 1/4 NE 1/4	2
J. W. Austin	NW 1/4 NE 1/4	2
J. W. Austin	S 1/2 NE 1/4	2
<u>* John Austin</u>	NE 1/4	2
Fred Van Aster	E 1/2 NE 1/4 NE 1/4	3
Fred Van Aster	W 1/2 NE 1/4 NE 1/4	3
Fred Van Aster	SE 1/4 NE 1/4	3
Clarke Lawrence	W 1/2 NE 1/4	3
Clarke Lawrence	E 1/2 NW 1/4	3
G. A. Warren	E 1/2 NW 1/4 NW 1/4	3
B. P. Plato	W 1/2 NW 1/4 NW 1/4	3
Thos Connelly	SW 1/4 NW 1/4	3
Robt. Wright		
David Aldrich		

ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2

NAME	DESCRIPTION	SECTION
B. P. Plato	NE ¼	4
Abiatha Johnson	N ½ NW ¼	4
B. F. Palmer	N ½ NE ¼	4
Henry Bacon	E ½ NW ¼	5
Silas Church	W ½ NW ¼	5
<u>Silas Church</u>	NE ¼ NE ¼	6
A. M. Titus	SE ¼ NE ¼	6
Eber Bacon	W ½ NE ¼	6
Jas. Hadden	NW ¼	6
G. B. Towsley		

ROAD DISTRICT NO. 3

NAME	DESCRIPTION	SECTION
H. B. Johnson	S ¼ SE ¼	16
H. B. Johnson	E ½ SW ¼	16
H. B. Johnson	E ½ NW ¼	21
H. B. Johnson	N pt. SW ¼	21
H. B. Johnson	NW ¼ N	21
H. B. Johnson	W ½ SW ¼ NE ¼	21
H. B. Johnson	House, Lot & Hotel	28
T. Wadsworth	N ½ NE ¼ SE ¼	16
G. D. Hall	SW ¼ SW ¼	16
G. D. Hall	W ½ W ½	21
G. D. Hall	S ¼ E ½ SW ¼	21
G. D. Hall	N end E ½ NW ¼	28
J. W. Vandenwaker	S ½ NW ¼ SW ¼	16
Lydia Pember	N ½ NW ¼ SW ¼	16
David Jones	NE ¼ SE ¼	17
Andrew Weber	SE ¼ SE ¼	17
Andrew Weber	E pt. W ½ SE ¼	17
Danl. McKellips	W pt. W ½ SE ¼	17
<u>Thos. W. Austin</u>	W 5/8 E ½	20
Thos. W. Austin	NW ¼	28
Thos. W. Austin	E ½ E ½	29
Abigail Pratt	E 3/8 E ½	20
G. & R. Page	E ¼ S ½ NE ¼	21
G. & R. Page	pt. SE ¼	21
Ellen Moore	NE ¼ NE ¼	21
John P. Thompson	SE ¼ - House, Lot & cheese factory	21
D. M. Bond	pt. SE ¼ SE ¼	21
D. M. Bond	House & Lot	28
R. T. Pember	W ½ SE ¼	28
R. T. Pember	SW ¼ SE ¼	28
E. L. Payson	S 7/8 SE ¼ SE ¼	28
D. L. Randall	N 5/8 E ½ SE ¼	28
D. L. Randall	SW pt. E ½ NE ¼	28
Jesse Seaver	pt. E ½ NE ¼	28
J. A. Fellows	House & Lot	28
Wm. Virgin	House & Lot	28
Ed Daley	House & Lot	28
Patrick Malone	House & Lot	28
Theodore Wegher	House & Lot	28
Jas. McGowan	House, Lot & Shop	28
E. C. Ainsworth Est.	House, & Lot	28
Sidney Denton	House & Lot	28
J. A. Fellows	House, Lot & Shop	28
J. F. Norcross	House & Lot	28
E. G. Newhall	House, Lot & Store	28
John Miles	House & Lot	28
G. Chandler	House & Lot	28
Elijah Dickinson	House & Lot	28
George Rhodes	House & Lot	28
Hiram Williams	House & Lot	28
Peter Storm	House & Lot	28
Royal Page	House & Lot	28
W. S. Wheeler	House & Lot	28

Christopher White	House & Lot	28
A. A. P. Conyne	House & Lot	28
J. B. Underwood	House & Lot	28
R. G. Wallace	House & Lot	28
A. O. Gifford	W ½ E ½	29
Chris Schwarzo		
Almond Chismon		
Wright Newhall		
Lawrence Storms		
Adaline Pickett		
Frank Stephens		
Jacob Clitty		
Asel Millard		
Joseph Scofield		
W. A. Thompson		
W. B. Dodge		
David Carter		
Albert Gifford		
Lewis Gifford		
Robt. Sawyer		
Chas. Sawyer		
Amasa Underwood		
John Payne		
E. C. Johnson		
Fred Hammond		
Lyman Richardson		
O. H. Austin		
Martinell		
John P. Stoddard		

ROAD DISTRICT NO. 4

NAME	DESCRIPTION	SECTION
Frank Blunt	W ½ N ½ SW ¼	14
Richard Wetmore	N 5/8 SW ¼ SW ¼	14
Huginin Estate	S 1/8 SW ¼ SW ¼	14
John Morton	W pt. SW ¼ SW ¼	14
Nicholas Meyher	NE ¼ SE ¼	15
Matt Bergan	NW ¼ SE ¼	15
A. M. Carter	SW ¼ SE ¼	15
Wm. Robinson	W ½ SE ¼ SE ¼	15
M. Mullin	SE ¼ SE ¼ SE ¼	15
John Harvey	NE ¼ SE ¼ SE ¼	15
Jas. McFarlane	NE ¼ SW ¼	15
Patrick Joyce	SE ¼ SW ¼	15
Francis Adams	S ½ NW ¼ SW ¼	15
J. B. Pember	N ½ NW ¼ SW ¼	15
Jas. McFarlane	W ½ SW ¼ SW ¼	15
Ira Dexter	E ½ SW ¼ SW ¼	15
G. & R. Page	W 3/8 NW ¼	22
Jas. Bergan	On NE ¼ NW ¼	22
Walter Newbury	Center pt. NW ¼	22
E. L. Payon	On SW ¼ NW ¼	22
Frank Newbury	S pt. SE ¼ NW ¼	22
Guy Carter	S pt. SE ¼ NW ¼	22
Horace Cunningham	W. pt. E ½ NW ¼	22
Horace Cunningham	W pt. N ½ S ½	27
John McGetchin	W ¼ SE ¼	22
E. G. Newhall	W ½ SW ¼	22
E. G. Newhall	W ½ E ½ SW ¼	22
E. G. Newhall	W ¼ NE ¼	22
E. G. Newhall	W ¼ NW ¼	27
E. G. Newhall	W ½ E ½ NW ¼	27
Austin Spaulding	E ½ SW ¼ SE ¼	22
Austin Spaulding	W ½ E ½ E ½	22
Nelson Cole	E 2/3 E ½ E ½	22
Wm. Hamilton	House & Lot	22
Wm. Hamilton	E ½ NE ¼	27
Wm. Hamilton	E ¼ N ½ SE ¼	27

Chas. Cutter	N pt. NW ¼ NW ¼	23
Norton Waters	N pt. NW ¼ NW ¼	23
<u>Volney Wood</u>	W ½ W ½	23
Volney Wood	W ½ NW ¼	26
HUGUNIN E		
Hugunin Estate	S pt. W ½ W ½	23
D. L. Randall	SW pt. NW ¼ SW ¼	27
Isaac Sanborn	House & Lot	27
Van Hugunin		
C. Sheridan		
Royal McGetchen		
Robt. McGetchin		
W. A. Pickett		

ROAD DISTRICT NO. 5

NAME	DESCRIPTION	SECTION
R. M. Cary Est.	N ½ NE ¼ SE ¼	10
R. M. Cary Est.	NE ¼ NW ¼ SE ¼	10
Richard Cary	SE ¼ NW ¼ SE ¼	10
Richard Cary	S ½ NE ¼ SE ¼	10
Richard Cary	S ½ SW ¼	11
Loyal Husbrook	S ½ SE ¼	10
Loyal Husbrook	N ½ NE ¼	15
A. J. Cary	W side NW ¼ SE ¼	10
R. T. Pember	E ½ NE ¼ SW ¼	10
Chas. Crowther	W ½ NE ¼ SW ¼	10
Gideon Williams	E ½ SE ¼ SW ¼	10
James Gentle	W ½ SE ¼ SW ¼	10
Unknown	N ¼ NW ¼ SW ¼	10
Wm. Gardiner	SW ¼ SW ¼ SW ¼	10
John Riordan	S ½ S ½ NW ¼ SW ¼	10
Jacob Fowle	N ½ N ½ NW ¼ SW ¼	10
S. J. Cuckoo	S ½ N ½ SW ¼ SW ¼	10
Jesse Putnam	SE ¼ SW ¼ SW ¼	10
B. F. Cary	N ½ SW ¼	11
Ephraim Cary	W ½ SE ¼	11
Lester Hulse	E ½ SE ¼	11
Lester Hulse	NE ¼ NE ¼	14
Ephraim Cary	NW ¼ NE ¼	14
J.J. Mack	W ½ SW ¼	12
Henry Dutton	NE ¼ SW ¼	12
Joseph Parkyn	SE ¼ SW ¼	12
Joseph Parkyn	W ½ SE ¼ NW ¼	13
Saml. Hull	N ¼ NE ¼ SE ¼	12
Saml. Hull	SE ¼ NE ¼ SE ¼	12
Thos. Cramer	SW ¼ NE ¼ SE ¼	12
Lewis W. Hudson	NW ¼ SE ¼	12
<u>Ebinezzer Cheney</u>	S ½ SE ¼	12
Ebinezzer Cheney	NW ¼ SE ¼	13
Henry A. Hill	N pt. E ½ NE ¼	13
Henry A. Hill	SE ¼ NE ¼	13
Wallace Wheeler	E ½ NE ¼	13
J. Hall Estate	NE ¼ NW ¼	13
Unknown	NE ¼ SE ¼ NW ¼	13
Jas. Morton	SE ¼ SE ¼ NW ¼	13
Wm. Zuill Estate	W ½ NW ¼	13
John Ward	S ½ NE ¼	14
Saml. Bullock	N ½ NW ¼	14
Saml. Bullock	SW ¼ NW ¼	14
H. R. Osborn	SE ¼ NW ¼	14
Stephen Fanning	SE ¼ NE ¼	15
Robt. Lamb	SW ¼ NE ¼	15
Jas. Gentle Jr.	NW ¼	15
Ambros Blunt		

ROAD DISTRICT NO. 6

NAME	DESCRIPTION	SECTION
John McArthur	E ½ NE ¼ SE ¼	4
Arnold Shumway	W ½ NE ¼ SE ¼	4
Arnold Shumway	SW ¼ SE ¼	4
Ephraim Cary	N ½ SE ¼ SE ¼	4
B. F. Cary	S ½ SE ¼ SE ¼	4
Elijah Shumway	NW ¼ SE ¼	4
Elijah Shumway	N ½ SW ¼	4
Elijah Shumway	S ½ NW ¼	4
Hiram Janes Est.	S ½ SW ¼	4
Hiram Janes Est.	NE pt. NW ¼ NW ¼	9
John E. Janes	S ½ NE ¼	5
John E. Janes	N ½ SE ¼	5
Chauncey Osborn	SE ¼ SE ¼	5
Lucius Bingham	E ½ SW ¼ SE ¼	5
Wm. P. Ferris	W pt. SW ¼ SE ¼	5
Roswell Stone	E ½ SW ¼	5
Nathaniel Gray	E ½ NW ¼	8
Nathaniel Gray	W end N ½ S ½	8
Nathaniel Gray	NE ¼ SE ¼	8
Isaac Drake	E 7/8 N ½ NE ¼	8
Chauncey Brotherton	S ½ NE ¼	8
Melvin Johnson	SE ¼ SE ¼	8
Peter Van Nostran	E ½ NE ¼	9
W. N. Newton	W ½ NE ¼	9
W. N. Newton	E side E ¼ NW ¼	9
Elias Abbott	W pt. E ¼ NW ¼	9
Nathan Drake	W pt. NW ¼ NW ¼	9
Melinda Ball	SW ¼ NW ¼	9
Melinda Ball	N pt. NW ¼ SW ¼	9
Melinda Ball	E ½ SW ¼	9
Melinda Ball	W ½ NW ¼ NW ¼	16
<u>Julius Ward</u>	W pt. W ½ SW ¼	9
Julius Ward	S pt. SW ¼ SW ¼	9
Julius Ward	W pt. W ½ SW ¼	9
Frank Persons	N ½ SE ¼	9
Tom Finch	SE ¼ SE ¼	9
Martin Joyce	E ½ SW ¼ SE ¼	9
Zebulon Force	W ½ SW ¼ SE ¼	9
Jas. McKinnon	W ½ NE ¼ NE ¼	16
Jas. McKinnon	NE ¼ NE ¼ NE ¼	16
John Domegan	SE ¼ NE ¼ NE ¼	16
Wm. Vandenburg	E ½ NW ¼ NE ¼	16
Wm. Vandenburg	NE ¼ SW ¼ NE ¼	16
Unknown	S ½ SW ¼ NE ¼	16
Theron Wadsworth	SE ¼ NE ¼	16
J. A. Fellows	SE ¼ SE ¼ NW ¼	16
J. A. Fellows	NE ¼ SW ¼ NE ¼	16
J. A. Fellows	NE ¼ SE ¼ NW ¼	16
J. A. Fellows	SW ¼ NW ¼ NE ¼	16
J. A. Fellows	NW ¼ NW ¼ NE ¼	16
A.G. Ransom	W pt. N ½ NW ¼	16
A. G. Ransom	SW ¼ NW ¼	16
Warren Smith	E ½ NE ¼ NW ¼	16
J. & Wm. White	NW ¼ SE ¼ NW ¼	16
John Cummings	S end E ½ NE ¼	17
John Winans	W pt. E ½ NE ¼	17
Joseph Powers	NE ¼ NE ¼	17
Geo. A. Cates	Lot no. 1 W ½ NE ¼	17
J.E. Scott	Lot no. 2 W ½ NE ¼	17
Jas. McNee	Lot no. 3 W ½ NE ¼	17
Wm. Davis	Lot no. 4 W ½ NE ¼	17
L. Van Allen	Lot no. 5 W ½ NE ¼	17
O. Root	E ½ Lot no. 6 W ½ NE ¼	17
J. Plantz	W ½ Lot no. 6 W ½ NE ¼	17
J. Fowle	Lot no. 7 NW ¼ NE ¼	17
Unknown	Lot no. 8 NW ¼ NE ¼	17
Unknown	Lot no. 10 NW ¼ NE ¼	17
Ralph Schenk	Lot No. 9 NW ¼ NE ¼	17

Wilbur Persons
Marvin Janes
Chas. Booth
Rev. R. W. Bryant
Rev. G. H. Hubbard
D. P. Gray

ROAD DISTRICT NO. 7

NAME	DESCRIPTION	SECTION
E. F. North	SE ¼ SW ¼	25
<u>J. J. Parker</u>	7/8 W ½ SW ¼	25
J. J. Parker	SE ¼	26
A. M. Carter	E ½ SW ¼	26
A. M. Carter	N ¼ W ½ SW ¼	26
A. M. Carter	SW ¼ NE ¼	26
John Harvey	S ½ SW ¼ SW ¼	26
John Harvey	W ½ NW ¼	35
B. B. Woodbury	E ½ NW ¼	35
B. B. Woodbury	N ½ NE ¼	35
Jas. Gentle	S ½ NE ¼	35
Quantus Forney	SW ¼	35
A. Degolyer	W ½ SE ¼	35
John Conroy		
Robt. Morton		
Horace Peabody		

ROAD DISTRICT NO. 8

NAME	DESCRIPTION	SECTION
Walter Newbury	SW ¼	28
Thos. W. Austin	SE ¼ SE ¼	29
R. T. Pember	E ½ NE ¼	32
R. T. Pember	E ½ W ½ NE ¼	32
R. T. Pember	E ½ SE ¼	32
Mary Griggs	W ½ SE ¼	32
Lydia Pember	W ½ W ½ NE ¼	32
John Scofield	N ½ NW ¼	33
Jas. Gentle	S ½ NW ¼	33
Robt. Lamb	W ½ NE ¼	33
Robt. Lamb	W ½ SE ¼	33
Jas. McFarlane	E ½ NE ¼	33
John McArthur	E ½ SE ¼	33
Geo. A. Verback	E ½ SW ¼	33
R. T. Pember	W ½ SW ¼	33
Alex W. Harvey		
<u>Wm. Adrian</u>		
Chris Almich		
Edmonds & Stewart		
G. D. Scofield		

ROAD DISTRICT NO. 9

NAME	DESCRIPTION	SECTION
A. E. Seger	pt. SE ¼ SE ¼	23
Jas. North	House & Lot on SW ¼ SE ¼	23
Geo. Squires Est.	SW ¼ SE ¼	23
Florus B. Cook	E ½ NE ¼	25
Florus B. Cook	NE ¼ SE ¼	25
George Brown	SE ¼ SE ¼	25
H. S. Crumb	W ½ E ½	25
E. F. North	E ½ W ½	25
John Haight	7/8 W ½ NW ¼	25
John Haight	7/8 W ½ SW ¼	25
<u>Rush Beardsley</u>	E ½ NE ¼	26
Rush Beardsley	N pt. W ½ NE ¼	26
D. R. Spooner	House & Lot	26
Asahel Thayer	House & Lot	26
A. M. Thayer	House & Lot	26

ROAD DISTRICT NO. 10

NAME	DESCRIPTION	SECTION
Frank Blunt	N ½ SW ¼	14
Frank Blunt	N ½ SE ¼ SW ¼	14
R. Wetmore	N 5/8	14
John Morton	W pt. SW ¼	14
Huginin Estate	S 1/8 SW ¼ SW ¼	14
L. L. Fletcher	S ½ SE ¼ SW ¼	14
L. L. Fletcher	E ½ NW ¼	23
L. L. Fletcher	N 5/8 E ½ SW ¼	23
Nelson Brow	NW ¼ SE ¼	14
Henry Cheeny	S pt. SW ¼ SE ¼	14
Henry Cheeny	House & Lot on SW ¼ SE ¼	23
Melvin Spaulding	House & Lot	23
Melvin Spaulding	N pt. SW ¼ SE ¼	14
Luther Clark	W pt. SW ¼ SE ¼	14
Luther Clark	S end E ½ SW ¼	23
Luther Clark	NE ¼ NW ¼	26
Nelson Cole	SE ¼ NW ¼	26
C. A. Beldin	S pt. SW ¼ SE ¼	14
C. A. Beldin	W ½ NE ¼	23
C. A. Beldin	N pt. W ½ SE ¼	23
John A. Fletcher	E ½ SE ¼	14
John A. Fletcher	E ½ NE ¼	23
John A. Fletcher	N pt. E ½ SE ¼	23
Jas. Larkin	House & Lot	23
Lee Tuckerman	House & Lot	23
Miles Hurlbut	House & Lot & 2 Shops & Lot	23
A. Mowrey	House & Lot	23
M. Dewell	House & Lot	23
M. Campbell	House & Lot	23
George Booker	House & Lot	23
Wm Jack	House & Lot	23
Norton Waters	House & Lot	23
Alex Wells	House & Lot	23
W. H. Norton	House & Lot	23
Chas. A. Carter	House, Lot, Store, & Lot	23
Loyal Husbrook	House & Lot	23
<u>H. C. Nickerson</u>	House & Lot	23
Geo. Waters		
Leander Morey		
Ed Dewell		
Wm. Rockwell		
E. A. Judkins		
E. C. Abbott		

ROAD DISTRICT NO. 11

NAME	DESCRIPTION	SECTION
Daniel McKellips	E ½ E ½ SW ¼	17
Daniel McKellips	E ½ W ½	20
Oliver Tyler	In center of E ½	17
J. F. Mansur	SE ¼ SW ¼	17
J. F. Mansur	W side E ½	30
A. S. Bell	W ½ W ½ SW ¼	17
A. S. Bell	NW ¼	29
J. S. Bennett	E ½ SW ¼ SW ¼	17
J. S. Bennett	SW ¼	29
W. Alexander	E ½ NW ¼ SW ¼	17
Thos. Williams	N ½ NE ¼ SE ¼	18
Ezra Thompson	W pt. E ½ SE ¼	18
Joseph Fellows	S ½ SE ¼ SE ¼	18
Joseph Fellows	E 3/8 E ½	19
Andrew Barlass	W ½ SE ¼	18
David McLay	SE ¼ SW ¼	18
Robt. Barlass	NE ¼ SW ¼	18
Robt. Barlass	W ½ SW ¼	18
Robt. Barlass	E ½ W ½	18
John Henry	W ½ W ½	18
Thos. Duncan	W ¼ E ½	18

Mary Putnam	W 3/8 E ½	18
Andrew Douglas	House & Lot	18
Wm. Riley	W ½ W ½	20
John T. Verback	E 3/8 E ½	30
Miriam Verback	W 3/8 E ½	30
John McLay	SW ¼	30
John McLay	W ½ NW ¼	30
Robt. Barlass	E ½ NW ¼	30
David Duncan		
L. McKellips		
Francis Adams		
Mrs. M. Putnam		

ROAD DISTRICT NO. 12

NAME	DESCRIPTION	SECTION
Roswell Stone	W ½ SW ¼	5
Roswell Stone	E ½ SE ¼	6
Roswell Stone	N ½ SW ¼ SE ¼	6
John Mullen	S ½ SW ¼ SE ¼	6
John Mullen	SW ¼ NW ¼	7
George Green	NW ¼ SE ¼	6
George Green	N ½ SW ¼	6
Chas. Bullock	S ½ SW ¼	6
David Walsh	NW ¼ NW ¼	7
David Walsh	SW pt. E ½ NW ¼	7
Wm Smith	NE pt. E ½ NW ¼	7
Wm Smith	NE ¼	7
John McLay	W ½ SW ¼	7
David McLay	E ½ SW ¼	7
Reubin Dickinson	NE pt. W ½ SE ¼	7
Reubin Dickinson	S ½ SW ¼	8
Reubin Dickinson	SW ¼ SE ¼	8
Reubin Dickinson	N end W ½ NW ¼	17
Reubin Dickinson	NE pt. W ½ SE ¼	7
Reubin Dickinson	E ½ SE ¼	7
Reubin Dickinson	S ½ SW ¼	8
Reubin Dickinson	SW ¼ SE ¼	8
Reubin Dickinson	N end W ½ NW ¼	17
John Barnhart	W ½ NW ¼	8
J. T. Verback	S pt. W ½ SE ¼	7
Nathaniel Gray	W 3/8 N ½ S ½	8
George A. Cate	Lot no. 1 W ½ NE ¼	17
Jas. E. Scott	Lot no. 2 W ½ NE ¼	17
J. McNee	Lot no. 3 W ½ NE ¼	17
Wm. Davis	Lot no. 4 W ½ NE ¼	17
L. Van Allen	Lot. no. 5 W ½ NE ¼	17
O. Root	E ½ Lot. no. 6 W ½ NE ¼	17
Jas. Plantz	W ½ Lot no. 6 W ½ NE ¼	17
Jacob Fowle	Lot no. 7 W ½ NE ¼	17
Ralph Schenk	Lot no. 9 W ½ NE ¼	17
Unknown	Lot no. 8 W ½ NE ¼	17
Unknown	Lot no. 10 W ½ NE ¼	17
D. L. Randall	E ½ E ½ NW ¼	17
E. Dickinson	W ½ E ½ NW ¼	17
John Jamison	N pt. W ½ NW ¼	17
Wm Gulivan	SW ¼ NW ¼	17
Jas. Lilburn	NE ¼	18
Robt. Barlass	S ½ NW ¼	18
Anthony Haschker	N ½ NW ¼	18
Collin Smith		
<u>Henry Gray</u>		
D. P. Gray		
B. F. Bunce		

ROAD DISTRICT NO. 13

NAME	DESCRIPTION	SECTION
Henry Utter	N 1/3 SE ¼	1
Warner Hadley	Middle 1/3 SE ¼	1
Orlando Teetshorn	S 1/3 SE ¼	1
Lewis W. Hudson	E ½ SW ¼	1

Lewis W. Hudson	W ½ NE ¼	12
Roswell Rice	W ½ SW ¼	1
Roswell Rice	W ½ NW ¼	12
J. W. Austin	NE ¼ SE ¼	2
Thos. E. Rice	SE ¼ SE ¼	2
Thos. E. Rice	NW ¼ SE ¼	2
Thos. E. Rice	E ½ NE ¼	11
Joseph Ely	E ½ SW ¼	2
Joseph Ely	N pt. NE ¼ NW ¼	11
H. N. Teetshorn	W ½ SW ¼	2
H. N. Teetshorn	NE ¼ NE ¼	10
H. N. Teetshorn	NW ¼ NW ¼	11
H. N. Teetshorn	S pt. NE ¼ NW ¼	11
B. B. Woodbury	NE ¼ SE ¼	3
Matt Van Allen	E ½ E ½ NW ¼ SE ¼	3
John Jamison	W ½ E ½ NW ¼ SE ¼	3
George Putnam	E ½ SW ¼ SE ¼	3
Thos. Connelly	W ½ W ½ SE ¼	3
Thos. Connelly	NE ¼ SW ¼	3
Thos. Connelly	N pt. NW ¼ SW ¼	3
J. J. Parker	W ½ SW ¼ SW ¼	3
R. M. Carey Est.	S pt. NW ¼ SW ¼	3
R. M. Carey Est.	E side SW ¼ NE ¼	10
R. M. Carey Est.	SE ¼ NE ¼	10
John Haight	E ½ SW ¼ SW ¼	3
G. A. Warren	SE ¼ SW ¼	3
Merritt Case	W ½ NW ¼	10
G. A. Warren	N 1/6 E ½ NW ¼	10
A. F. Verback	W 1/3 E ½ NW ¼	10
J. T. Verback	M 1/3 E ½ NW ¼	10
W. J. Godfrey	EM 1/6 E ½ NW ¼	10
Miriam Verback	E 1/6 E ½ NW ¼	10
A. J. Carey	W side SW ¼ NE ¼	10
<u>Jas Wheeler</u>	N 5/8 W ½ NE ¼	11
Ephraim Carey	S 3/8 W ½ NE ¼	11
Pat Killaler	SW Cor. NW ¼ NW ¼	11
Patterson Wright	N ½ SE ¼ SW ¼	11
Wesley Wright	House & Lot	11
George W. Wright	S ½ SE ¼ NW ¼	11
B. F. Carey	SW ¼ NW ¼	11
Henry Dutton	E ½ NW ¼	12
Samuel Hull	E ½ NW ¼	12

ROAD DISTRICT NO. 14

NAME	DESCRIPTION	SECTION
Thos. Kimmitt	E ½ SE ¼	35
P. & T. Cramer	W ½ NW ¼	36
Jas. Morton	E ½ NW ¼	36
Jas. Morton	W ½ NE ¼	36
Jas. Morton	E ½ NE ¼	36
A. B. Carter	E ½ SE ¼	36
<u>Fred Weller</u>	W ½ SE ¼	36
John Morton	SW ¼	36
Duncan McFarlane		

ROAD DISTRICT NO. 15

NAME	DESCRIPTION	SECTION
Horace Cunningham	S ½ SE ¼	27
Horace Cunningham	NE pt. SE ¼ SW ¼	27
E. L. Payson	SW ¼ SW ¼	27
E. L. Payson	N pt. NW ¼	34
Stephen Newbury	SW pt. W ½ NW ¼	34
<u>Frank Newbury</u>	SE pt. NW ¼	34
John Harvey	Ept. S ½ NE ¼	34
John Harvey	NW ¼ SE ¼	34
Ira Dexter	N ½ NE ¼	34
Wm. Robinson	E ½ SE ¼	34
Wm. Vandenburg	SW ¼ SE ¼	34
Arthur McArthur	W ½ SW ¼	34

County A Paving Starts Tuesday

ROAD DISTRICT NO. 16

NAME	DESCRIPTION	SECTION
David McLay	SW ¼	31
David McLay	W ½ NW ¼	31
O. C. Stoney	E ½ NW ¼	31
Alex McGregor	W ½ NE ¼	31
John Jamison	E ½ NE ¼	31
C. R. Weller	SW ¼ SE ¼ NE ¼	31
Ezra Thompson	E ½ SE ¼	31
Warren Smith	W ½ SE ¼	31
John Jamison	W ½ NW ¼	32
Lydia Pember	E ½ NW ¼	32
George Hanthorn	SW ¼	32
Eliphald Reynolds		
Hugh Black		
John Addie		
Jas. Kipp		
Wm. Kipp		
Emily Thompson		
F. E. Thompson		

ROAD DISTRICT NO. 17

NAME	DESCRIPTION	SECTION
Wallace Wheeler	E ½ SE ¼ except 5 acres	13
H. A. Hill	S pt. E ½ SE ¼	13
H. A. Hill	N pt. E ½ NE ¼	24
Wm. Galbraith	W ½ SE ¼	13
Wm. Galbraith	W ½ E ¼	24
John Zuill	E ½ SW ¼	13
John Zuill	E ½ W ½	24
Wm. Zuill Est.	W ½ SW ¼	13
Wm. Zuill Est.	W ½ W ½	24
A. A. Keith	E ½ SE ¼	24
J. B. Waters	S pt. E ½ NE ¼	24
Jas. Hadden Jr.		
Alex Harvey		
Adelbert Waters		
Mary Zuill		

First blacktop surfacing on a six-mile improvement project on County Trunk A west of Janesville probably will be laid Tuesday, County Highway Commissioner Willard Schmidt reported today.

The Highway A project, through Center township, has been under way since last spring, when grading and building of base course was started. The six-mile piece scheduled for improvement this year, one of the major 1956 blacktop projects, will provide road comparable to the County A pavement east of Janesville, built during the past two years. It will be a 22-foot road instead of 24 feet, however.

The section now ready for blacktop surfacing extends across State Highway 184, one mile to the east of that intersection, and two miles to the west.

The county blacktop crew was scheduled to complete work Monday on two and a half miles of new paving on the Gibbs Lake road near Evansville, Commissioner Schmidt said. A seal coat crew is at work on County Trunk K, south of Orfordville.

Work started Monday morning on converting a culvert on County Trunk J, just south of City Highway 14 into a cattle pass. The culvert will be widened also. When the county completes preliminary work, the rebuilding will be done by contract, with bids called for Aug. 7.

County crews are putting in sections of blacktop along the edges of Highway 11 pavement in the village of Orfordville. The village has completed building of curb and gutter along a section of the highway, and is doing blacktop work to widen the pavement up to the curb line.

One of the bigger 1956 blacktop jobs now complete is that on County Trunks M and MM in Johnstown. The new surfacing extends a mile north from Highway 14 along the Walworth County line, and three miles west, including a mile on the Ruger Avenue road and a half-mile on the MacArthur road.

County Trunk M Gets New Surface

A new blacktop surface is being laid on County Trunk M from its junction with Highway 14 at the Walworth County line to the George Arnold farm, near the junction with MM. Willard Schmidt, county highway commissioner, said today that the job should be completed Wednesday.

Copied from Highway Tax list recorded in book of Highway Records.

Dated 9th Day of April, 1870.

Rush Beardsley (s)
John Zuill (s)
John McLay (s)

Supervisors



THE YEAR OF THE BIG SNOW



See the chimneys on the right side of the picture.

"The winter of 1936 will go down in history as the winter of heavy snow, the winter of the great blockade, the winter of extreme sub-zero cold. Not since 6 p.m. Tuesday, January 14, has the Gazette recording thermometer showed a temperature above the freezing mark. At that hour it registered 33 degrees, and at 6 p.m. Friday, a full month of freezing weather, some if it the most bitter experienced here, will have been recorded." ¹

The trouble began Jan. 18. On that Saturday morning and part of the night before, a heavy snow fell, and it was whipped about by winds. It was the first of a series of blizzards and was the heaviest snow of the season, an estimated 15 inches. By the 18th, highway officials issued their first "stay at home" warning to motorists. That same day the headlines read: "Severe Cold to Follow Blizzard, Says Forecaster," and "South Part of State Hit Hardest by Wintery Gale."

On the 19th, Sunday, the day was cloudy and the temperature dropped steadily. By the morning of the 20th, it was -10 degrees. On the 21st, it snowed again and on the 22nd came an unpredicted wave of cold with winds and clouds. The thermometer tumbled to -25. That night it dropped to -29 degrees. The next day it snowed again.

February was just as bad. The temperature on Feb. 2 was -21 degrees and snow fell on the 3rd of Feb. On Tuesday, Feb. 4th, came another bad blizzard. On the fifth, the temperature was -21 degrees. The worst blizzard of the year came on the eighth and ninth of Feb. The temperature dropped to -17 degrees and the wind howled all day Saturday and Sunday.

The headline read: **"Road Rail Blockade is Worst in Years, Whole Janesville Area is Snow Bound"**

Conditions were terrible after the storm and the road crews concentrated their efforts on the main roads leaving the lesser roads filled with snow until later. Two trucks were chained together to push snow, a man rode the top of the blade to direct the driver, and twice (in Johnstown, I heard) that the man fell from the blade overcome with motor fumes as they

struggled along. Men were also stricken in the cabs when the plows stalled in the drifts; but the farmers were watching and no one was out of action for long. The farmers shoveled out the chain-drive trucks and started them forward again.

The snow was up to the tops of the telephone poles in places. The phones were useless as far as calling out was concerned, but party line members picked up the phones frequently to see if someone was on the line. The phones, of course, did not ring through, but many conversations were held during the snow bound days of 1936.

The Pember Road was one of the little roads that the plows did not bother with immediately. For more than two weeks the Schiller family could not get out except to walk, and their milk could not be sent to the creamery. The farmers thought the plows would never come through and began digging the Schillers out with shovels and teams of horses. All available men congregated and began the work. Laboriously they rounded the corner of the Pember Road from C.T. "MM" and dug up to the Walt Schiller farmstead. What did they see when they reached the farmyard and turned around? The plows came merrily up the road at last.

The people of Janesville were hungry. They came out into the country begging the farmer for a bag of potatoes, or anything he had to sell. The trains had been delayed by the snow and the roads had slowed up freight for weeks.



SNOW PLOW COMIN'!

Feb. 26, 1936



Two chain-drive trucks pushing snow on the Emerald Grove Road.

¹ Janesville Gazette Feb. 14, 1936.

SNOWBOUND ON ROCK PRAIRIE

By Clifford Zanton

Ten years ago now we were snowbound at our farm on Rock Prairie. The skies were heavy and the wind was blowing at a terrific speed. It started to snow at ten a.m. With the wind blowing, snow started to pile up in the roads and around the buildings. By noon we couldn't see our barn, which is two hundred feet from the house. The wind continued to blow and it continued to snow. For two days we couldn't see the barn. The temperature kept dropping until it reached thirty below zero.

Our twelve-room farm home is one hundred years old. My wife and I spent our first winter, this memorable winter, in this house. When we moved there, it had not been repaired for fifty years. The doors did not fit tightly, the windows rattled and the snow blew in. The water in a jar in the kitchen froze and broke the jar. The bread froze solid in the bread box in the kitchen. We closed all the rooms but the dining room and tried to keep warm in one room.

I tried to keep the stock fed and watered the best I could. It was so cold the cattle could not be out of doors. After it quit snowing, the sun came out warm. The snow banks were so high they covered the fences. The snow plow came through and piled snow nearly as high as the telephone wires. There had not been any traffic by our place for nearly a week. We had been feeding our milk to the farm animals because the milk hauler couldn't get through. We did not get any mail for nearly a week.

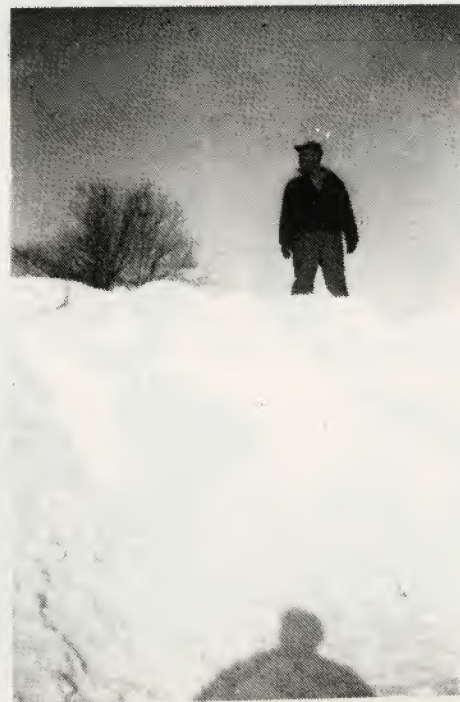
When we did see cars go by we acted as if we had not seen anyone for nearly a year. This was a winter I shall never forget.



STUCK! 1936 style.



Geo. Arnold's place.



Over on Rye Rd.



Home of Mrs. I.G. Hall

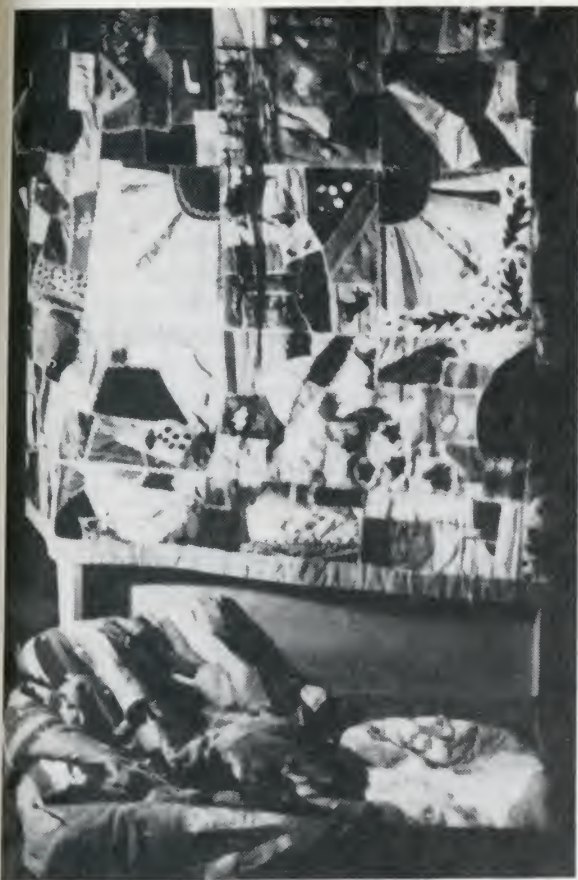
This view of the living room of the Hall home shows the Italian marble fireplace flanked by two chairs in a lovely floral pattern. The walls are soft green. Seen through the window is an old saltbox house, rare for this area, and more than a century old. At one time the Halls considered restoring the saltbox house but the ravages of time were too severe to correct.

Mr. Hall's favorite riding horse wandered into the saltbox one day and fell through into the basement. It was necessary to dig a trench in order to remove the horse, who calmly walked out, none the worse for his fall. The new Hall home is about a mile away from the old homestead and is built upon the site of the Morse house which was destroyed by fire. Mr. Hall operated the Hall Farm Machinery and Equipment Co. in Johnstown.

Ed and Clara Scharine Mathews. Their children are: Clarence, residing at Lake Ripley; Lester, deceased; and Verona, Mrs. George Martsof of Fort Atkinson.



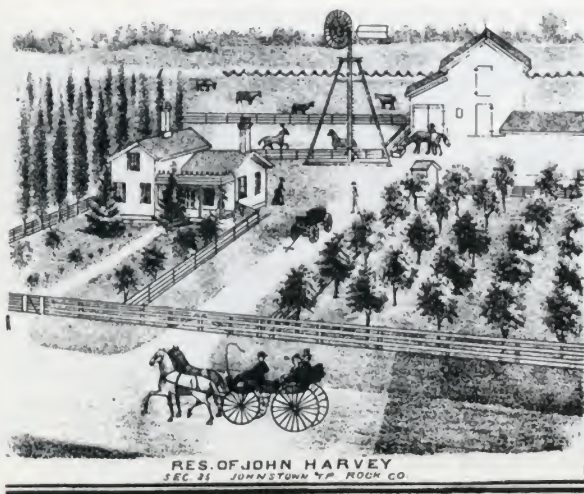
MR. & MRS. F. C. HUGUNIN



Quilt made by Sarah Haight in 1883 just before her marriage to George Hull. The chest belonged to Josie Chandler Diedrick. It came from Vermont in 1837 with the Chandler family.



Mr. E. Ray Boynton and daughter Florabelle. Mr. Boynton was a mail carrier out of Avalon, Wisconsin for many years. The picture was inscribed upon the back "Six years in active service after the 28 mile run." A man named Galbraith also carried the mail on Avalon Route 9. He often carried the mail on his back in the wintertime. One year he put runners on the front of his car and a chain drive on the back and delivered the mail that way.



RES. OF JOHN HARVEY
SEC 31 JOHNSTOWN YP ROCK CO.

ATLAS of Rock Co. 1893.



MAWHINNEY

George Mawhinney, Sr. came with his wife, Esther Thompson Mawhinney, to Johnstown in 1884 with their five oldest children. These older ones were born in County Antrim, Ireland. The seven younger children were all born in Johnstown.

George Mawhinney's grandfather was born in Scotland, 1800. He married Jane Valentine, an Ulster-Scot. He migrated to Gillistown, Grange Corners near Ballymena, County Antrim in 1820. The John Mawhinneys were the parents of six children: William, John, Matthew, Hugh, Robert, and Nancy. The oldest, William, born in 1825, County Antrim, married Sarah Glover. They were the parents of seven children: John, George, Robert, Sarah, Lettecia, William, and Francis Glover. The latter also came to Wisconsin and farmed in Lima Township, retired to Milton, and within the family circle were endearingly called "the Milton Cousins."

George, the second child of William and Sarah Glover Mawhinney was born July 17, 1846, Grange Corners, County Antrim, Ireland. He married Esther Thompson, also an Ulster-Scot. She was born Nov. 3, 1853 to William and Elizabeth Thompson. George Sr. migrated to Pennsylvania, U. S. A. in 1880. He worked for three years to make enough money to send for his family. They came to Allegheny, Pa. in 1883. Six months later they came to Johnstown where Esther Thompson Mawhinney had relatives, the John Harveys. This is their family statistics:

Lettecia - Born 6/21/1873, Co. Antrim, Ireland; married 5/20/1891 to James Edward Mansur, Johnstown, Rock Co., Wis. Three children.

William - Born 1874 (died in infancy)

William - Born 1/18/1876, Co. Antrim, Ireland; married 3/3/1898 to Margaret Evaline Godfrey, Lima Center, Rock Co., Wis. Four children.

Sarah - Born 9/20/1877, Co. Antrim, Ireland; married 8/18/1897 to John McMullin, Johnstown, Rock Co., Wis. Five children.

George - Born 9/20/1878, Co. Antrim, Ireland; married 6/27/1906 to Sue Lucile Rosencrans, Whitewater, Wal. Co., Wis. Four children.

Robert - Born 11/16/1880, Co. Antrim, Ireland; married 1/18/1905 to Emma Cole, Bonhomme, S.D., Four children.

Mary Elizabeth - Born 7/24/1884, Johnstown, Rock Co., Wis.; married 10/16/1902 to James Frank Clark, Johnstown, Rock Co., Wis. Five children.

Agnes - Born 2/17/1886, Johnstown, Rock Co., Wis.; married 10/27/1909 to Roy F. Wright, Johnstown, Rock Co., Wis. One child.

John Franklin - Born 3/30/1888, Johnstown, Rock Co., Wis.; married 12/21/1911 to Madge Luella Clowes, Walworth Co., Wis. One child.

Mabel Helen - Born 6/3/1890, Johnstown, Rock Co., Wis.; married 11/29/1911, to Mark H. Killam, Johnstown, Rock Co., Wis. One child.

Ida Ruth - Born 8/21/1892, Johnstown, Rock Co., Wis.; married 10/5/1910 to Roy Lawrence, Johnstown,

Rock Co., Wis. Five children. Married to John O'Malley, Madison, Wis., One Child.

Grace - Born 1/20/1894, Died 3/10/1895, Johnstown, Rock Co., Wis.

Earl - Born 2/9/1895, Johnstown, Rock Co., Wis. married 3/12/1919, Edna Cook, Rockford, Ill. Two children.

After working as a tenant farmer, George Mawhinney, Sr. bought 160 acres on the North-East corner of Scharine Road and County Trunk "MM", and George Mawhinney, Jr. bought the 160 acres on the South East corner of the same crossroads. This 160 acres plus 80 acres of the other farm is owned by Frank Mawhinney, son of George Mawhinney, Jr. Frank's son, Gilbert, wife, Mary Slates Mawhinney and two children, Kristin and Robert, live on the George Mawhinney, Sr. property. This is the fifth generation on the property.

The new life in Johnstown for the Mawhinney family was not easy. George Mawhinney, Sr. was heard to remark in his rich brogue that there were times when he put his pride in his "pawkit." His grandchildren knew which pocket his pride was in because the other pocket was always filled with peppermints for these same grandchildren.

Then there was the winter without too much work for either George Sr. or his brother, Francis Glover Mawhinney. They pooled their resources; mostly potatoes and oatmeal and the two large families lived together. When asked how they survived, the cousins would beam and say, "We sang, we laughed; no one could make potatoe pancakes like Aunt Aster (Esther). It was one of our happiest years. We didn't know we were poor and we mostly sang and sang.

George Mawhinney, Jr. is remembered for this song. It was always requested at social gatherings.

TIM MURPHY

Tim Murphy was a sober man for 16 months or more During all that time he never raised a row,
Sure he done a thriving business in a corner liquor store
In partnership, he was with Mike Prow.
Election day was coming on, Tim Murphy ran for Mayor.
His whiskey and his beer, he gave away.
Sure, If I am elected boys, I'll give you all a job,
Every man shall loaf and get his pay.
Sure election day arrived at last, His friends stood at the poles
Sure they all got drunk on poor old Murphy's pelt.
When the votes were counted up, they only found but one;
And that's the vote he voted for himself.
He shouted, "I am cheated boys" His fury knew no bounds.
He ran into the blacksmith's for a sledge.
Sure give me my money back
He took the hammer out and broke his pledge.
It was then that the fun began. He acted like a crazy man.
He drove everybody from the street
Then into a liquor store and then behind the bar he tore,
And asked himself, he was going to treat
No police showed up that night. Every cop kept out of sight.

The horse cars stopped running all that day.
 Sure the chinaman and the dago man,
 They knew that the devil was to pay.
 They barred and they locked the door
 It was the Jim Jams he had. He ran down the street like mad.
 He came to a dutchman's busy store.
 He smashed in the window pane, and then he smashed it out
 again,
 And killed the wooden Indian at the door.
 He rang up the fire alarm, thinking that would do no harm.
 But sure, there was a busy scene.
 The engines and the firemen came, but they couldn't see no sign of flame
 The hose played "The Wearin' of the Green."
 They spied old Murphy out, climbing up the water spout
 If he should fall, he would surely lose his shape.
 They cried out "Come down here, Tim" But that had no
 effect on him.
 He was waiting there to see the fire escape.
 They played the hose all over him, thinkin' that would
 sober him.
 He fell but they caught him in a net.
 The noise had the cops around, they soon had him gagged
 and bound.
 The fire bells were wringing wet.
 They put the handcuffs on him then - altho it took a 100
 men.
 To take him to the station house that night.
 Next morning before the judge he stood, his whiskers
 were full of mud.
 He is sober now without a doubt.
 They put him on treat for awhile. His friends came in
 a little while.
 And with their dippers bailed him out
 Now there's peace in the neighborhood, for Murphy
 he is behaving good
 No more will he break things with his sledge,
 He is back to his shop again, sure he never will drink
 a drop again
 And he has bought a pot of glue and fixed his pledge.
 Sure!



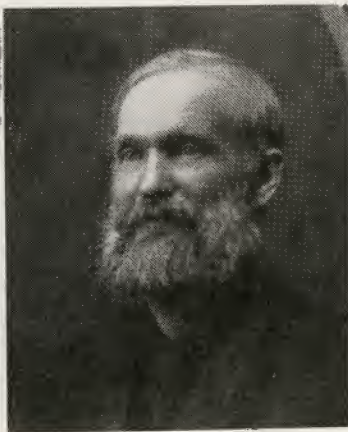
Agnes Mawhinney Wright, dressmaker and organist and her daughter, Helen Esther. She made most of the dresses shown in the family photos.



Mawhinney Girls. From the left: Ruth Mawhinney O'Malley, Mary Mawhinney Clark, Lettecia Mawhinney Mansur. (in front) Mabel Killum, Sarah McMullin, Agnes Mawhinney Wright.



Esther Thompson Mawhinney, wife of George Mawhinney.



George Mawhinney, Sr.



George Mawhinney, Jr. in retirement.



George Mawhinney, Jr.



George Mawhinney, Sr. in retirement.

Written in
FRIARS—CARSE HERMITAGE
on Nith-side

THOU whom chance may hither lead, --
Be thou clad in russet weed,
Be thou deckt in silken stole,
Grave these counsels on thy soul.

Life is but a day at most,
Sprung from night, in darkness lost;
Hope not sunshine ev'ry hour,
Fear not clouds will always lower.

As youth and love with sprightly dance,
Beneath thy morning star advance,
Pleasure with her siren air
May delude the thoughtless pair;
Let prudence bless enjoyment's cup,
Then raptur'd sip, and sip it up.

As thy day grows warm and high,
Life's meridian flaming nigh,
Dost thou spurn the humble vale?
Life's proud summit wouldst thou scale?
Check thy climbing step, elate,
Evils lurk in felon wait:
Dangers, eagle-pinion'd, bold,
Soar around each cliffy hold,
While cheerful peace, with linnet song,
Chants the lowly dells among.

As the shades of ev'ning close,
Beck'ning thee to long repose;
As life itself becomes disease,
See the chimney - 'neuk of ease.
There ruminate with sober thought,
On all thou'st seen, and heard, and wrought;
And teach the sportive youngers round,
Saws of experience, sage and sound.
Say, man's true, genuine estimate,
The grand criterion of his fate.
Is not, Art thou so high or low?
Did thy fortune ebb or flow?
Did many talents gild thy span?
Or frugal nature grudge thee one?
Tell them, and press it on their mind,
As thou thyself must shortly find,
The smile or frown of awful Heav'n
To virtue or to vice is giv'n.
Say, to be just, and kind, and wise,
There solid self-enjoyment lies;
That foolish, selfish, faithless ways,
Lead to the wretched, vile, and base.

Thus resign'd and quiet, creep
To the bed of lasting sleep;
Sleep, whence thou shalt ne'er awake,
Night, where dawn shall never break,
Till future life, future no more,
To light and joy the good restore,
To light and joy unknown before.

Stranger, go! Heav'n be thy guide!
Quoth the beadsman of Nith-side.

Robert Burns, Burns Poems, publ. at Kilmarnock,
1786, Pages 209-210.

*A Grandang the
rememberers
- Lawing by*

THRESHING

Each party to this lease shall furnish one half of all seed required to put in the crops to be raised upon said premises as aforesaid & each party pay one half the expense of all time required for grain and corn and expense of coal for threshing and one half the threshers bill for threshing grain. Second party shall cut and shock corn which shall be divided in the field in the shock.

The said premises are to remain in the possession of the said party of the first part, except the buildings and garden, and these are to be surrendered peacefully and quietly to the said party of the first part, on the



Ed and Orien West on three horse team grain binders.
Sec. 36



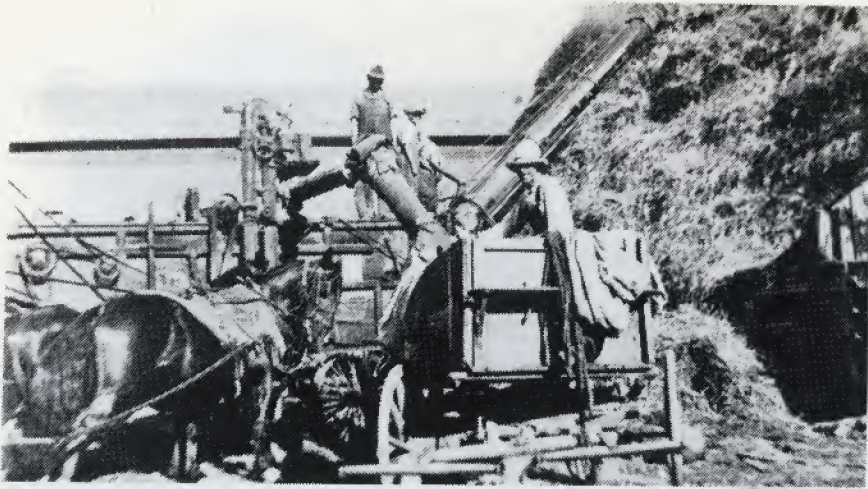
18 farmers formed a company and bought this machine in 1919. Some of the members were: John Pickett, who ran the engine; George Arnold, who handled the water wagon; Leslie Caldo, Frank Wellnitz, J. E. Mansur, Frank Cunningham, A. J. Boone. Here they are threshing on the McKillips place.



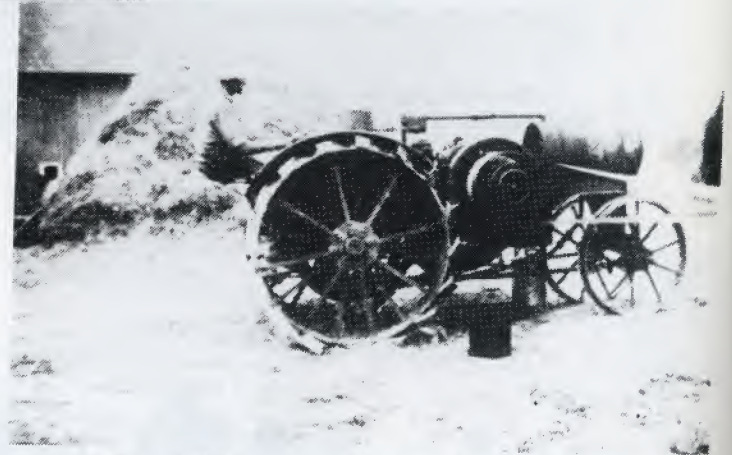
Frank Wellnitz on the grain binder 1936.



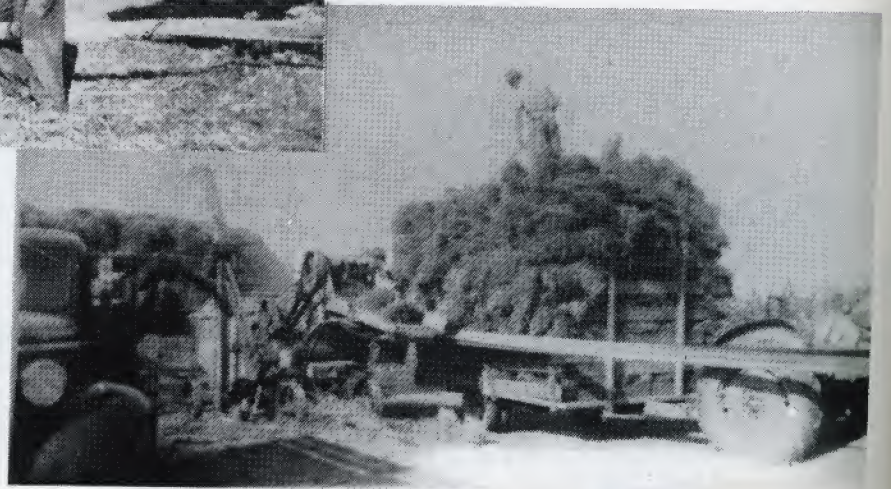
Bringing in the bundles for the threshing.



Water wagon for the steam engine.



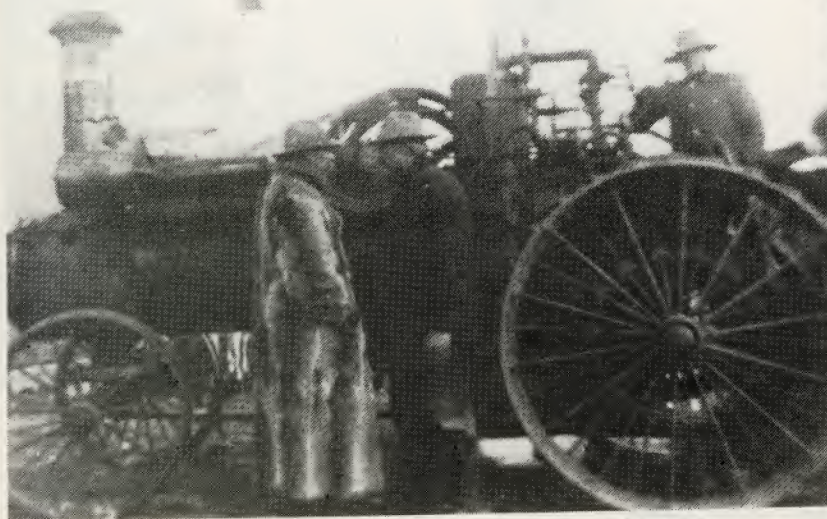
Titan 1020 tractor with Robert Gray on the seat at No. 82.



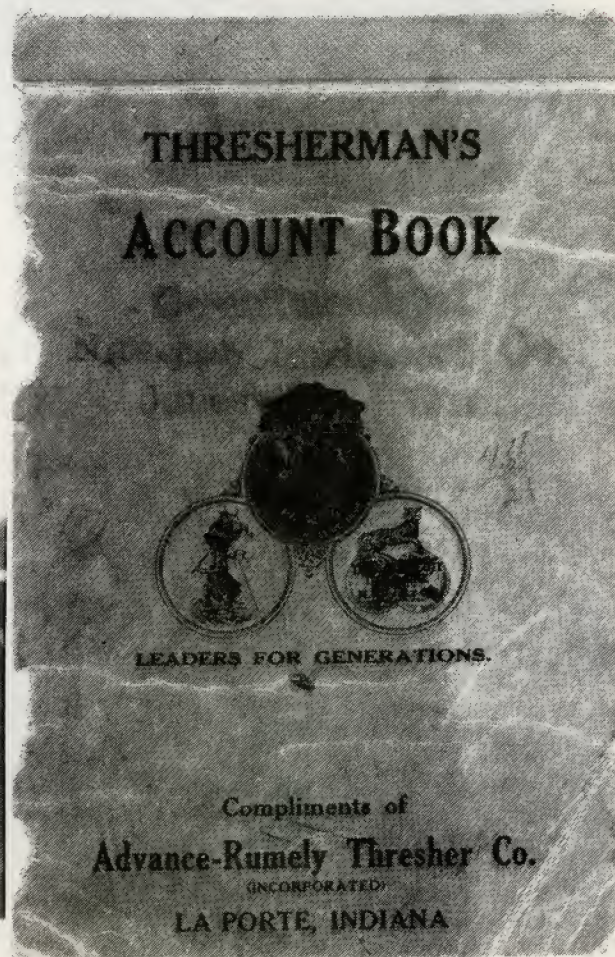
Alfred Wellnitz pitching bundles of rye. July 1949.



Threshing crew at Arngibbon. Left to right - Gordon McLay -----, -----, -----, John McLay, James Mair.



A long belt is running off the other side of this steam engine. I think they are shredding corn.





Pitching bundles to the machine.



Threshing account of

No. Date

Amt. Paid

Name	No. BUSH.	PRICE PER BU.	DOL.'S	CENTS
Wheat				
Rye				
Oats				
Barley				
Timothy Seed				
Clover Seed				
Flax Seed				
Corn Shelled				
Corn Shredded				
Baling, per ton				
Beans				
Coal	per ton			
Total Amount			\$	
Credit by			\$	
Amount due			\$	
Statement is correct and I agree to pay the amount on or before				
19... with ... per cent int. after due.				
Payable at			Bank at	Customer

Name	No. BUSH.	PRICE PER BU.	DOL.'S	CENTS
Wheat				
Rye				
Oats				
Barley				
Timothy Seed				
Clover Seed				
Flax Seed				
Corn Shelled				
Corn Shredded				
Baling, per ton				
Beans				
Coal	per ton			
Total Amount			\$	
Credit by			\$	
Amount due			\$	
Payable at			Bank at	
on or before 19... with ... per cent int. after due				
Settlement showing amount of work done, when and where payable.				

Making the straw stack.

MAC ARTHUR



Mr. and Mrs. John MacArthur came with the Menzies family from Perthshire, Scotland in 1844. Their children are: Agnes (Wilson) b. 3/20/1826, d. 1885; Margaret, b. 5/22/1827, d. 1880; Janet (Kyle), b. 3/1/1829, d. 8/9/08; Jane (Barlass) b. 8/1/1830, d. 6/6/1877; Helen, b. 3/1832, d. 8/25/1850; Duncan, b. 8/26/1833, d. 7/19/1920; James, 8/1/1835 (married Nancy Godfrey), d. 9/15/14; John, 5/21/1837, d. 2/22/20; Mary (Harvey), b. 6/21/1839, d. 8/6/1882; Arthur, b. 1/7/1841 (married Mary McGetchie), d. 5/15/27. They settled near the intersection of C.T. "MM" and Kemp Rd. in Johnstown. They are buried in the Johnstown Center Cemetery.

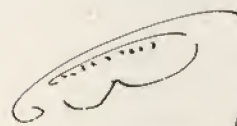


Jim MacArthur, son of John, wife, and daughter Annie MacArthur Nickerson.



McARTHUR BROS.

Pioneer farmers of Bradford Twp., coming from Scotland to Wis. in 1844, and continuously owning adjoining farms two miles east of Emerald Grove; reading from left to right they are Duncan McArthur, 84 years old, Arthur McArthur, 76, and John McArthur, aged 80; one brother, Jas. McArthur, lived in Johnstown until his death in 1914.



Miss Ida MacArthur and her school, Maple Corners. She is the daughter of Arthur MacArthur and granddaughter of John.



"Scotch Lassies" Left to right - Mae Clark Boynton, Alice Youngclause, Ida MacArthur Keith. In front - Ella Morton Scott, Saddie Hadden, Mrs. John Wixom, their guide.

ALWIN



The farm that John McArthur gave to his son James was inherited by James's only child, Ann McArthur Nickerson. In 1917 she sold it to another Scotsman by the name of Peter McFarlane (P. 10 Vol. I). McFarlane bought the farm for an investment purpose, so it was rented out to farm families.

Then came a farmer of German descent, Fred Alwin, and his wife Elsie who was also German. They knew the farm had good potential and they liked the neighborhood so in 1936 it was purchased from McFarlane. Through their combined labors the dairy farm was so profitable that many improvements were made including a new barn and other essential buildings.

In 1951 their only son, Francis was married to Doris Lorenzen and they took over the farming and eventually purchased it. They have two adopted children, Ricky and Penny.

In these days of large scale farming the Alwins have proven that a 120-acre family farm can be a happy and profitable business. This year they are adding to the many improvements a spacious and modern home.

So the earth continues to return good for all the wise and scientific care that it has been given.



